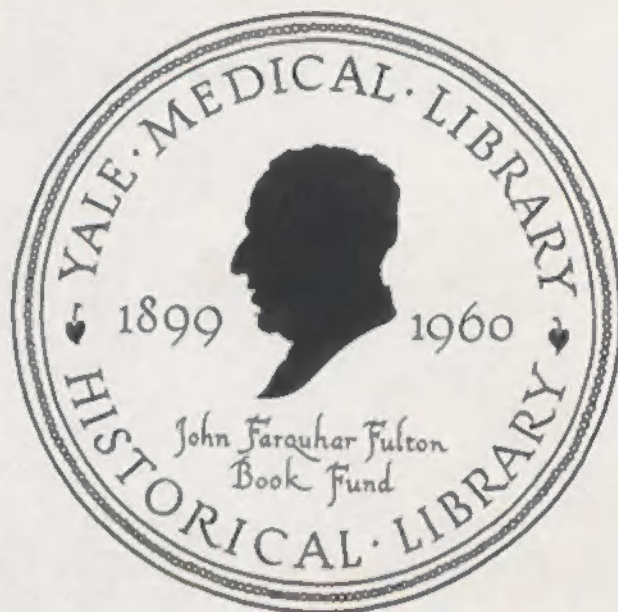




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Notes taken from lectures delivered by  
Doctor Nathan Smith in the winter of 1819/20

Lecture 1<sup>st</sup> by Nathan Smith M.D. & M.A. of And

Medicine is the art of preventing and curing diseases.  
This science has gained the talents of some of all nations.  
The first we have of it is that it was studied  
by the priests. The jesuits described the cure of  
intermittants by the use of cinchona on the jesuits  
bank and it is from that sect that it derives its  
name. The first certain accounts that we have are  
from Hippocrates. It must be doubted whether all  
the books attributed to Hippocrates are his. In his  
works acute diseases are described with great accuracy.  
No author since his time has been more correct than  
he was in the description of diseases. The reason of  
this is that the facts come within his observation  
and he was as accurate an observer as any that  
have written since his time. Men can reason  
only from what they know and he was destitute  
of much of the knowledge we possess. He had  
but an imperfect knowledge of botany, physiology.  
Galen was the next author of eminence who  
wrote upon this subject, and he repeated many

of the principles of Hippocrates. He wrote many books, and his system prevailed and was considered as canonical until the time of Boerhaave. The first author that opposed Galen was Paracelsus. Galen was almost destitute of anatomical and physiological knowledge and therefore had many errors. The circulation of the blood was discovered by Harvey. As an instance of the great power of prejudice it is stated that no physician above forty years of age believed the discovery. The discovery of the circulation of the blood did not immediately improve the practice of physic so much as might have been expected. Many errors remained until the time of Cullen which were corrected by him. Cullen showed that a disordered state of the ~~fluids~~ was not the only cause of disease. The fate of Cullen's writings has been singular. He effected a greater change in the practice of physic than any other writer since Hippocrates. Brown was contemporary with Cullen. Brown's theory was very imperfect though he made great improvements.

We seem to have arrived at length to a proper standard as it respects the influence of writers. There is not an author whose principles are implicitly followed. It will be proper to mention some of the objects of this school. It is not to make new theories, but to teach the prevention and



cure of diseases. It is the duty of physicians  
to introduce facts and not theories. By facts  
we are to understand something that may  
be presented to the senses in such a manner  
that we cannot be deceived respecting it.

Theory implies supposition, and there is scarce  
a fact in medicine that has not explained in  
different ways that has had much attention paid  
to it. The sources of false theory are from analogy.  
It has been attempted to explain functions of the  
body upon mechanical and chemical principles  
but neither of these are practicable.

I would not however discard all analogical  
reasoning, it sometimes leads to the discovery  
of many important improvements.  
I will attempt to give a knowledge of the  
facts relative to health and diseases.

Anatomy, physiology, and facts are indispens-  
able. To acquire a knowledge of all the  
known facts is not an easy task.

The man who ~~has the~~ is acquainted with  
the greatest number of facts will be the best  
physician.

Lecture 2<sup>nd</sup> by Doct<sup>r</sup> Smith Nov<sup>r</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> 1819

Disease is that state of the system in which some of the functions are not performed, or if they are it is imperfectly. Diseases have some analogy, as to the particular part of the system affected, and therefore physicians from the earliest ages have arranged diseases under certain classes according to their nature, or as they affect different parts of the system, but some modern physicians have discarded nosological arrangement altogether, attending merely to the present symptoms of the disease, without any regard as to the name. I am led to suppose that if physicians were guided altogether by this rule, their practice would be different altogether from what it would be, if they knew the name and nature of the disease. Reflecting upon the causes and nature of diseases I was led about 14 years ago to arrange diseases according as they affect the different functions of the body, in the irregularity of the performance of which diseases ~~depend~~ consists. About three years ago I published the principles of this arrangement in my notes upon Wilson on febrile diseases, Doct<sup>r</sup> Gooch of Edinburgh in a splendid work upon nosology has since published the same principles and Doct<sup>r</sup> Cheapman of Philadelphia whether he



by his own reasoning on the subject or from some other cause has adopted, the same arrangement in his lectures. Pursuing this plan I shall class diseases according as they effect 1<sup>st</sup> the organs of the animal functions, consisting of the brain spinal marrow nerves organs of sensation and locomotion 2<sup>nd</sup> the sanguiferous system i.e. the heart arteries and veins 3<sup>rd</sup> the respiratory organs 4<sup>th</sup> the organs of digestion, (the alimentary canal &c.) 5<sup>th</sup> the absorbent system 6<sup>th</sup> the organs of reproduction 7<sup>th</sup> the urinary organs. Some class diseases as they effect the ~~absorbent~~ secretory organs and the bones but is a very difficult matter to discriminate their diseases as some of their functions may be disordered and without the whole, It is evident that the functions are performed by particular parts of the system and that diseases vary according as they attack these particular parts, as the nerves blood vessels &c. and that these may be affected primarily without the other parts of the system. Besides the above division of diseases, they have been divided into general and local, I consider a general <sup>disease</sup> that in which every part of either of the functions <sup>is universally diseased</sup>, thus a disease which affects every part of the nervous system is universally diffused through the body and may therefore be termed general, but



a disease which affects a particular part of any of the functions as for instance a paralysis of the optic nerve or any other nerve I consider as local. Disease action of any organ may change the office of the organ without altering its structure, but the disease action kept up for any considerable time has a tendency to change its structure. Some diseases arise from known causes as contagion and miasmata, others from unknown as epidemics &c. Some diseases will continue until they wear themselves out, others till they produce death unless interrupted by the interference of art. I shall first consider diseases of the nervous system which may be called the organs of animal life, animal life differs from organic in that it is in a great measure acquired and admits of cultivation thus the intellectual faculties may be improved and the senses admit of very great improvement which is illustrated by the infant who can see an object that is placed before his eyes but is unable so to direct his visual organs as to find it if it is once removed from the sphere of vision, the infant can undoubtedly hear sounds but is incapable of judging of their directions or distance, this is gained by habit. All the functions of nervous system like that of the sanguiferous are performed by their extremities



Lecture 3<sup>rd</sup> deliv<sup>d</sup> by Doct<sup>r</sup>. Smith Nov<sup>r</sup>. 1819

Ever since the earliest ages the brain has been considered as the seat of the mind and that impressions made on different <sup>parts of the body</sup> are in some way communicated to the brain. There is two different ways in which it has been attempted to demonstrate the manner in which impressions made on different parts of the body are communicated to the brain and that in its turn exerts its influence upon the various parts of the body. In the first place they suppose the nerves to be inelastic tubes arising from the brain and spinal marrow, containing some subtle or inelastic fluid (This theory may be demonstrated by filling an inelastic tube with some inelastic fluid say for instance with water, which is nearly inelastic and then by making an impulse at one end, you will perceive it at the other) this fluid was supposed to pervade every part of the nervous system by the undulations of which impressions were communicated to the brain and also from that back to the various parts of the body. Some supposed the fluid they contain similar to the electric fluid and transmitted from the brain in the same manner as the electric fluid is from the electric machine



The other theory, was that the nerves acted like the chords of an musical instrument communicating their impressions by oscillation or vibration. After galvanism was discovered some endeavored to explain the nervous influence by galvanism. It is conceived at present that it is entirely unknown in what manner the nerves do transmit sensation to the different parts of the body.

The nervous system is liable to only two kinds of diseases, one consists in the loss of its functions, the other in the irregular performance of their several functions. The first of these we see illustrated in idiotism which consists in a loss of its functions, the other in insanity, which consists in an irregular performance of the functions of the nervous system, this is also the case likewise with convulsions on one hand and apoplexy <sup>and palsy</sup> on the other. Apoplexy is the same to the whole system as palsy is to any particular part, apoplexy has been divided into two kinds, the sanguinous and serous, it is produced by various causes as drunkenness, wounds on the head, but not so ~~fast~~ quick from this cause as from others, also carbonic acid gas, likewise by eating a full meal of victuals, more frequently, it comes on immediately after dinner. As to the immediate cause of Apoplexy, it has been attributed to compression, but this I think is not frequently the case.

I would not have you think from this that I mean that  
compression will not produce apoplexy, I think the  
most frequent cause of it is a want of the blood  
being decarbonized, It was produced by an offi-  
cer in a company of soldiers by binding a cloth  
or something else tight about their necks in  
order to make them look up bold and have  
more force, the event was that it prevented a prop-  
er circulation of the blood and therefore its be-  
coming decarbonized, and a great number of the sol-  
diers died of apoplexy, All ages are liable to apoplexy,  
but the aged more than the young, also short  
necked people and those who apply themselves  
to much study. It is not uncommon that peo-  
ple of all ages die suddenly from a fit of apople-  
xy, not knowing any cause whatever. It is easy  
to mention the remedies that are proper in ap-  
oplexy, in the sanguineous, copious bleeding has  
been recommended, also blisters to the head especially  
in the seniors but I have never derived much  
benefit from them, they may be put on the back  
of the neck or arches, I think that more benefit  
may be derived from the tincture of cantharides  
in alcohol or turpentine applied as a wash to the dif-  
ferent parts of the body, Powerful emetics (I do not  
know but tartarometic is as good as any) and cathar-  
tics especially when produced from over



changing the stomach. I do not know of any medicines that act immediately upon the nerves, but from the peculiar benefit ~~now~~ derived from nuxvomica in palsy, I should think proper to try it in apoplexy, as there is an evident analogy in the two diseases

Lecture 4<sup>th</sup> by Doct<sup>r</sup> Smith Nov 3<sup>rd</sup>

The next disease which I shall consider is palsy, which consists in a loss of sense and motion in a particular part of the body. In palsy, there appears to be some obstruction in the course of the nerves that go to the part affected so that they do not exert their influence upon the paralytic part. Palsy may be divided into two kinds, in one it is evidently mechanical in the other we can't tell what the cause is as no obstruction can be perceived in the course of the nerves. Palsy affects different parts sometimes it affects only one nerve as in gutta serena &c. Sometimes the nerves of one limb. Sometimes one half of the body, as in hemiplegia. Sometimes the lower limbs are affected as in paraplegia. A coachman was driving a coach with his left hand and immediately the reins fell from his hand he endeavoured to recover them a number of times before he was that it was

beyond his power. In this case it appears there could not  
be any compression in the course of the nerves that  
go to the arm as it appears that it could not take  
place so immediately without any external cause  
I have seen one case and heard of a number of others where  
the paralytic affection began at the extremities of the  
nerves in the fingers and toes and gradually proceeded  
up the limbs and finally over the whole body  
and terminated in death. (I never heard of a case of  
this kind being cured) Sometimes the nerves of one side  
of the face are affected, in this case the mouth is always  
drawn to the opposite side, the muscles of the affected  
side losing their power of contraction are not able to  
balance those of the opposite side, this sometimes  
happens in young children and I think more frequent  
than in old people I have frequently seen it in both  
for this kind of palsy, I know of no cure it is probably  
owing to a stoppage of the foramina which transmit  
the nerves that go to the paralyzed side of the face  
As to the remedies proper in palsy, where the cause  
is evidently mechanical as in paralysis from a  
diseased vertebra or fracture of the cranium &c. the  
mechanical obstruction should if possible be removed  
and the paralytic part will most commonly  
gradually recover its sensibility and motion.  
In palsy where it appears there is no mechanical  
obstruction, there have been recommended a large



number of stimulant medicines for a long time such as  
Aconitum &c. administered both internally and  
externally, also blisters and rubefacients applied to  
the parts affected long continued friction is of great  
benefit. Bleeding and catharticks are sometimes use-  
ful. With the above remedies patients have sometimes  
recovered from the palsy, but it they nearly as often  
without the aid of but a few medicines. Of late  
the nuxvomica has become much celebrated in  
palsy, I have tried it in a number of cases where  
it was of evident benefit I have commonly given  
it in the form of pills containing two grains  
each I commonly begin with one pill and increase  
every day till I get to six pills a day which  
will commonly be sufficient if it has the desired  
effect. This is as convenient way of giving it as any.  
The best way to powder the nuts is to put them into  
a vice and pile them with a sharp file, as it is almost  
impossible to pulverise it <sup>in a</sup> mortar. When  
I was called to the patient where the palsy began  
in the fingers and toes I did not know of this  
remedy and can't tell what effect it would  
have in similar cases. When merely one nerve is  
affected I should not think it best to use it, although  
it has been supposed to act specifically upon the  
nerve affected.

Lecture 7<sup>th</sup> by Doct<sup>r</sup> Smith Nov 4

The next disease that I shall consider is Epilepsy. Epilepsy consists in the sudden loss of sense accompanied with various convulsive motions of the body. Epilepsy has various causes, Sometimes it is produced by sympathy from seeing others in epileptic fits. Sometimes it is produced by worms or acrid matters in the alimentary canal. In young infants it is frequently produced by the want of the milk, also difficult dentition. In prescribing for epilepsy we should have in mind the cause of the disease. In infants if it arises from acidity in the alimentary canal it must be removed. For this purpose a gentle purgative is the best remedy, that can be given as emetics are not proper for very young children. If it arises from difficult dentition the gums must be cut. Tonics have been recommended in epilepsy, I consider tonics especially iron the best remedies for children, I commonly give the Elix. Ferri in Elix. pro. To adults I have given Nitras Argenti in doses from  $\frac{1}{8}$  to a grain. A little of lead sulphur zinc Phos. zinci sulphur ammoniacum and others have been given with success. Opium has been given to suspend the fits which follow each other in quick succession till other medicines may be administered. There is another medicine



which has proved very successful in this disease perhaps  
more so than any other, which is stramonium it  
may be given either in tincture infusion powder or  
in the seeds. We ought to administer <sup>it</sup> at first in  
small doses and gradually increase until a proper  
dose is found as we cannot always tell the proper  
quantity to be given at first. The signs of a full  
dose are enlargement of the pupils of the eyes  
some blindness and other consequences of nar-  
-cotics. A long continuation of the use of stramon-  
-ium will sometimes produce permanent  
blindness, to prevent which it is better after  
after using it some days to omit it for a short  
time and then commence with it again —

Camphor as it contains some narcotic principle  
has been given in epilepsy, also the footed gums  
but they have been found not very useful  
• (Oil of turpentine has <sup>also</sup> been used)

Chorea Saciva Vita consists in an irregular  
and uncontrollable action of particular muscles  
which in the beginning of the disease only hap-  
-pens when the patient attempts to move, but  
in the advanced stages of the disease he is fre-  
-quently unable to remain motionless but is convulsed  
even when he does not attempt any motion. Among  
other causes of Chorea it has been produced by sympathy

and therefore when one child of a family is affected  
care ought to be taken that others do not take the  
disease by sympathy. Bleeding although formerly prac-  
ticed in this disease is not of much service. Purgatives  
ought to be given merely to keep the bowels open.  
The cold bath combined with opium when it can be  
used with safety is the best remedy in this disease.  
I cured one patient in this manner, I gave him  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain  
of opium and half an hour after placed him upon a strong  
mattress and dashed cold water upon him this was repeated  
twice a day, for two weeks. The next case where I tried it  
was a young girl but she was so much frightened that  
it did more harm than good, but when it can be used  
with safety it is undoubtedly the best remedy that  
can be used. Elixer pro santonico with emmenaris is  
an excellent remedy in this disease. Stramonium  
has likewise been found useful in this disease.  
There is another disease commonly classed among the ner-  
vous to which some women are subject called Hysteria  
or hysteric fits. They are produced sometimes by a  
disappointment sometimes by a fit of madness, it  
is accompanied with various motions of the body,  
crying, laughing, &c. They commonly complain of  
distress at the stomach accompanied with a sense  
of choking. This kind of fits are not so common as  
they used to be the only reason of which I  
know is because they are not so fashionable.



Bleeding has been used also witharticks. The best remedies  
I have found are the painted gums on something they  
dont like to take a severe whipping sometimes answers  
very well I commonly gave a <sup>table</sup> spoon full of molasses  
made thick with assafetida and give directions to the  
nurse in hearing of the patient to repeat it if she  
has any more fits. I was once sent to visit a female in  
this kind of fits by the select men. As soon as I went  
into the room she laid hold of me, but she soon fell to  
the floor and as she fell one leg was left bare I had  
a small stick under my with which I gave her leg  
a few smart strokes upon which she got up and had  
no more fits until she went into another town  
where she tormented them with her fits for a long  
time. In fact it is not of much use to do any thing  
with them, if you find them on the bed or on the  
floor or wherever they are there let them be for  
if you endeavour to hold on resist them they will  
act the worse, the room ought to be cleared of every  
thing with which they can hurt themselves and  
let them entirely alone in fact if I am called to  
to a female that I know has got the hysterica  
I never go



Lecture 6<sup>th</sup> by Doct Smith Nov 6<sup>th</sup> 1819

There are two kinds of disease that I did not mention in my last lecture. I have seen several cases of spasmodic affection of the calf of the leg. They are commonly taken when they are making some exertion, the first sensation that is first produced is as if struck with a stick which is followed by some swelling and ecchymosis. This is not the consequence of the exertion but of the spasm. It is in this way, that the tendovachiles has been ruptured and not from exertion as has been supposed. I have seen one case of chronic spasm from epilepsy of the hump muscles. The proper remedies are to keep the leg or limb warm apply friction and a bandage moderately tight.

Tetanus. This does not affect the brain in the first stage, there is two kinds of tetanus one arising spontaneously, the other from wounds. The first kind is peculiar to hot climates, especially in children. I have never seen a case of spontaneous tetanus.

Tetanus is supposed to arise from wounds of tendons or nerves. I saw three cases in Vermont one from a wound on the hand the other from a stick in the ball of the great toe. Wounds from which tetanus arises are never painful neither do they inflame or heal. Tetanus commences with stiffness in the muscles and rigidity of the muscles and sense of weariness. Commonly the muscles about the neck and larynx are primarily



affected? There is a sensation <sup>which</sup> most commonly takes place  
between the 9<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> day bordering on pain at the  
middle of the sternum Tetanus ~~first~~ affects first  
the voluntary, next the mixed, and then the involuntary  
muscles. I have seen one case where the muscles did not  
relax after death. All the cases that I have seen were  
of that kind where the body was bent backwards  
The patients retain their senses commonly till the  
last. There are a great many remedies for tetanus  
Opium has been recommended as an antispasmodic  
and narcotic in large doses, also Camphor but it  
of but very little use, likewise Alcohol Wine Bark  
nuxom and cold bath, mercury, and antimony, Fowler's  
solution has lately been tried in doses of 10 drops combined  
with 10 drops of laudanum There is one medicine that  
I should like to see tried which is Tobacco. I have <sup>seen</sup>  
seem to suspend the symptoms External applications  
Oil of Turpentine, cauterizing, and Amputation, this  
last I have not tried, it is probably best to amputate  
immediately, after tetanus takes place if at all  
The inducement for amputation is greatest in the fall  
I have had one case where I was sorry that I did  
not amputate. Another disease Ric. Dolorous.  
This is a painful affection of the nerves of the face, there is  
a slight contraction of the muscles but after some  
time there commonly is considerable it is a disease of  
long duration. The remedies that have been tried were

Extract of creta, this has sometimes been successful but has often prove ineffectual Stramonium has cured it in a number of cases but its effects are doubtful. I tried it in one old case. It produced a peculiar dryness of the mouth I gave it in doses from 3 to 5 grains at first. It has been proposed to cut the nerve but the result is doubtful

Lecture 7th by Doct<sup>r</sup> Smith Nov 8<sup>th</sup> 1819

There is one kind of local palsy which I forgot to mention when speaking of that disease. It is, I believe but very little understood. It occurs in children from the age of 6 months to 2 years after some febrile affection it is discovered that one of the lower extremities has become paralytic afterwards the muscles of the limb shrink which makes the knee and other joints appear large. As this paralytic affection commonly follows some febrile affection it was formerly attributed to the mercury given in the febrile affection, but it has been known to come on where no mercury had been given. The cause of this disease is in the lower extremity of the spinal marrow, it is an effusion of serum between its membranes. The most proper remedies are epispastics cupping active cathartics and issues. I have seen a kind of epilepsy affecting children & women the remedies are emetics <sup>cathartics</sup> and antispasmodics



The next disease that I shall consider is idiocy.  
This consists in an active loss of the functions of the  
brain. This is sometimes an original disease but most  
frequently arises from some other disease. It is frequently  
brought on by epilepsy. It is sometimes produced by  
intemperance, which first produces insanity and  
afterwards idiocy. It is also produced by old age.  
As to the prognosis of the disease, it is almost always  
hopeless unless produced by some acute disease.

Insanity Insanity is a correct reasoning from false  
premises it rarely occurs till after the age of  
puberty. Insane persons remember the names of  
persons &c but they regard them diff in a manner  
directly opposite from what they formerly did  
and things they once loved they now hate and  
vice versa. Delirium sometimes arises from febrile  
affections, this is in consequence of affections of the  
sanguiferous system. Some persons are insane in  
one particular only reasoning correctly in every  
other respect.

This disease does not affect children  
but the middle age are most subject to it, both  
sexes are equally liable to it. It is many times hereditary  
or claims that title as much as any disease does  
down, to two or three generations. It is thought that  
particular occupations induce it, too much thought on  
intense study, on the loss or acquisition of property,  
grief &c. Mathematicians are not so liable to it as

their subjects are capable of demonstration. Intemperance is the most common cause of insanity, as this in any degree is insanity in a certain sense. Idolism and death most commonly follow this kind of insanity. Love is an effect and not a cause of insanity. Females are usually more chaste than males but when insane are directly the reverse, when a change is evident in persons without regard to most things as in bargains they are very forward when generally they were reverse and also with regard to various other things we may suppose that they are becoming insane. Intoxication produces many of these effects. In some cases insanity is periodical while in the intervals the persons appear to enjoy perfect health sometimes determination to the heart induces this disease though generally there is not any change in the structure of the brain. A connection between the stomach and brain is perceptible the former becoming so torpid that it requires ten times the quantity medicine for an emetic as usually its subjects in a great measure are insensible to hunger and cold, sometimes this disease soon overthrows the patient and sometimes the patient continues a long time before death takes place. When this has continued some time the consistence of the brain is changed though not the structure. In some cases of insanity the brain becomes much thickened loose and flabby on the cranium.



Lecture 8<sup>th</sup> by Doct<sup>r</sup> Smith Feb 9<sup>th</sup> 1819

In the cure of insanity, the patients should be removed from their friends and every thing that has become common to them for friends and things formerly pleasing have become the objects of their hatred and should be managed by strangers as they will oblige them better. An asylum would doubtless be the best place for them, and medical could be better applied to them. Very little company should be allowed as vain conversation always has a bad effect. Where restraint is necessary it should be applied without cruelty, or the least marks of anger if chastisement is necessary it should be discreetly applied. If it become necessary to confine them it should be in solitary cells or with food and drink should be dealt out to them without any liquors and hurtful. Some maniacs wholly refuse to eat and absolutely starve themselves to death. If I were to have a patient of this description I should introduce one end of a flexible tube into the stomach after confining him on his back and by means of a bladder at the other end fill with some fluid nutrient introduce what I wish. They would probably not refuse to eat after a few operations of this kind water is the best for their common drink. If they wear their clothes a strait jacket may be put on over their other clothes they should be clothed as

warm as a person in health Medicines in general do  
not afford much relief, Bloodletting, has sometimes  
effected a cure it ought to be used in plethoric hab-  
its especially if the disease border upon phrenitis  
Emetics have always been thought to be useful in  
this disease begin with a full dose of Tart. Emetic  
if that does not operate seasonably repeat and  
increase the dose until it operates powerfully, as  
small quantities of emetics given at proper intervals  
generally go off by the bowels. After emetics give ca-  
thartics, these should be repeated <sup>frequently</sup> for weeks as emet-  
ics repeated do very little injury For cathartics  
Gamboge Calomel or Scammony may be given though  
Calomel is not generally good in nervous diseases  
Opium has been found rather hurtful in this disease  
Camphor when given so as to produce affections simi-  
lar to epileptic fits has been found useful. Stramonium  
given twice a day in extract or powder so as to in-  
flame the pupil of the eye has been effectual, though com-  
bined with Gum Camphor and Opium, so as to give 5 grs of  
Stramonium 5 Do of Gum Camphor and one grain of  
Opium with some chalk has been found therefore if  
the system will be under its influence constantly  
given but twice a day we should not commence with  
a full dose, if it operate too powerful it should be  
suspended a while. One case was cured in a month by  
these means. In one case I believe Calomel entirely



cured by seclusion. Blisters the recommended I have not  
tried Where other remedies fail the new vomica may  
be used. The nitrate of silver and arsenic have been  
~~recommended~~ tho I have not tried them, The warm  
bath succeeded by the cold has also been found use-  
ful. Blisters to the lower extremities and crossfoot  
pounded and applied to the soles of the feet remov-  
ing the cuticle and thereby rendering them unable  
to walk for some time have been thought to be bene-  
ficial, blisters to the head have uniformly been found  
hurtful whereas the clay cap has been found benefi-  
cial. A machine for whirling being used by placing a  
stick perpendicular and a gudgeon at each end and the  
machine being fixed upon this at a little distance from  
the axis and caused to whirl until vertigo is produced  
has been found beneficial. This has also been used  
as a punishment with good effect for disobedience.

Lecture 9<sup>th</sup> by Doct<sup>r</sup> Smith Nov 10<sup>th</sup> 1819

I have now finished the diseases of the nervous sys-  
tem, there are a great number of complaints which  
are called nervous but they have nothing to do with  
the nervous system, and might the physician who first  
christened disease nervous have had his tongue cut out.  
We now come to speak of diseases of the sanguiferous system.  
The diseases of the sanguiferous system may be divided  
into three kinds, general and local. The sanguiferous

system consists of the heart arteries and veins  
they are all subservient to the capillaries which are the  
seat or most of the diseases of this system. Hemorrhages are  
an altered action of the capillaries likewise inflammation  
consists in an altered action of the capillaries.

Hemorrhage from <sup>does not</sup> ~~hemorrhages~~ is generally ~~supposed~~  
to be caused by a rupture of ~~large~~ <sup>large</sup> ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> ~~even~~ <sup>even</sup> of arteries  
and veins but from an altered action of the exhalents  
of the heart. Spontaneous stoppage of hemorrhage is not  
caused by the contraction of the artery, either longi-  
tudinal or transverse or any other mechanical means.

Hemorrhage never arises from veins spontaneously  
except from those of the liver, lungs and intestines  
which have no valves. The heart does not as was  
once supposed propel the blood through the whole  
system but merely to evacuate itself, the arteries  
act so as to carry the blood through them as it  
enters, the capillaries are of more consequence as they  
are attractive powers and are a cause of accumulation  
this is partially proved by the circumstance  
if an artery be severed in its course it will soon  
stop to bleed whereas if it be but punctured it will con-  
-tinues to bleed many times till it extinguishes life  
therefore a hemorrhage from a small artery will cease  
by cutting it through as I have proved in several  
instances I knew one case where the popliteal artery was  
cut and the jet of blood at first was 6 feet before it



struck the ground a physician was called who merely sewed up  
the external wound and it never bled afterwards the  
physician did nothing at all to the artery, but merely  
sewed up the external wound it is probable that the  
artery, was cut entirely off and that the bleeding stopped  
on this account. I know of one case where a man bled to  
death from a wound of an artery, in the little finger which  
if it had been cut off would probably ceased to bleed  
There are some local morbid diseases as blood warts on the  
*maeva matroni* which if but punctured they bleed profuse-  
ly, but if they be completely extirpated they cease to  
bleed, this depends upon capillary influence and attraction  
The stoppage of hemorrhage after an artery is cut off may  
be partially, owing to the deadening power which is  
produced by the incision and partly by the want of  
capillary attraction the blood therefore ceases to  
flow. A ligature should never be applied just below  
its separation from another <sup>considerable</sup> artery for the pulsation  
will invariably overcome the force of the parts after  
the ligature has sloughed off. It should be applied above  
the branching of the artery. Sometimes on making an in-  
cision into a vein it bleeds but little owing to the  
contraction and partial paralysis of the vessel but by friction  
this may sometimes be overcome. The action of the  
heart and arteries cease to act many times before the cap-  
illaries. The lungs may be considered an excretory organ to ex-  
crete the carbon of the blood which is formed in the circulation

The capillaries affect the heart and arteries, persons are generally conveyed into the system by them Cullen's class of pyrexia depends not on the increase <sup>of action</sup> of the heart and arteries principally but on the capillaries. When internal hæmorrhage takes place it is not from a single vessel but but it is usually from a large surface.

Lecture 10<sup>th</sup> by Doct<sup>r</sup> Smith Nov 11<sup>th</sup> 1819

I formerly mentioned the circumstances of the capillaries attracting to themselves through the larger trunks the blood without any increased action of the neighbouring vessels. I shall now proceed to treat of inflammation. In acute inflammation there is pain swelling and increase of heat, and redness (tho it frequently occurs without any external appearance of redness) neither does a fullness of the vessels or debility necessarily produce it. A morbidly increased action of the capillaries has a tendency to attract blood from other parts as the circulation in a morbid part is more rapid. There is a throbbing generally, and in one instance I observed a flush at every pulsation. Inflammation, swellings arise from two causes in one there is more blood in the capillaries of the part the other depends on an infusion of serum fluid into the cellular membrane of the part, the vessels derive from the vessels carrying red blood, which in health remove nothing, but serum. The heat is from the same causes as common animal heat from various causes we may conclude that there is more blood in the part.



than in health. There are two species of inflammation  
viz. the Phlegmonous and the Erysipilatus the former deep  
or seated than the latter. Inflammation terminates by  
resolution suppuration and gangrene. The latter termina-  
tion is rare in phlegmonous inflammation. Matter being  
formed by the conversion of serum into pus it from a base  
of nature tends outwards corroding and destroying the  
cellular substance it makes its way through the common  
integuments and discharges. Although matter generally  
tends outwards yet it sometimes varies and is discharged into  
the intestines &c. and sometimes taking a circuitous route  
follows the muscles and discharges far from where it was  
formed sometimes matter is formed near the spine and goes  
to the groin, thigh and even to the ankle before it is  
discharged, sometimes from lumbar abscess it passes into the  
colon or rectum and is discharged with the feces, sometimes  
matter is formed near the ear and is discharged by that  
organ. The cellular substance is the part generally destroyed  
the muscles and blood vessels being rarely affected. In infla-  
mmation there is generally a sensible pulsation about the  
part, & a sensation like a dead weight, pain decrease, cold  
cold rigors and fluctuation may be felt and the part that con-  
tains the matter is soft and circumscribed by a hard substa-  
nce if the matter is found among the muscles as is the case  
occasionally it fluctuates from side to side of the limb and  
can not easily be discovered if however the muscles on one  
side be clamped by an assistant the surgeon with both

hands may easily discover the matter. In the treatment  
bloodletting, emetics, and cathartics are the most useful  
for topical applications the most ones are the best  
cold ones are preferable as they subtract heat immedi-  
ately while warm not until the moisture is evaporated  
Wet clothes either damp or cold are useful, some have supposed  
that a solution of cerussa castata or mixture of ammonia or some  
other salts have been particularly useful but I think cold  
water as good as any from this circumstance that almost  
every physician has his particular medicine. An infusion  
of stramonium or opium reduces pain. Formation of  
matter cannot be prevented in many instances as it is  
formed before the physician is called it will usually run  
its course as we observe in the breasts of women and other  
places. Medicines which stimulate the capillaries incre-  
ase the formation of matter. Abscesses should generally  
be opened but the scrophulous are an exception to this  
these should break themselves, others should be sufficiently  
opened to discharge all the matter as soon as formed the  
treatment should be to excite gentle inflammation and  
make them heal as in hydroceles. In inflamed breasts  
the tumour should be opened and something stimulating  
injected and compression made by over one shoulder across  
the breast and another passing under the arm, By com-  
pression and injections together with some stimulating  
ointment a cure may be effected.



Lecture 11<sup>th</sup> by Doct<sup>r</sup> Smith Nov<sup>r</sup> 12<sup>th</sup> 1819

I mentioned in my last lecture that there were two kinds of inflammation the erysipelatous and the phlegmonous. The erysipelatous inflammation is seated on the skin differs from the phlegmonous in not being circumscribed not much swelling or throbbing but a burning pain the pulse much excited softer and quicker in erysipelas. In phlegmonous inflammation the pulse is full and hard. The two kinds of inflammation terminate <sup>differently</sup> the erysipelatous terminating by resolution or gangrene and the phlegmonous by resolution or gangrene. Sometimes erysipelas attacks the cellular substance which sheeps out, leaving the skin sown over it, as it contains more vitality. In erysipelas the color is at first of a bright red afterwards it becomes of a purple color most commonly, as it abates in one part it spreads to another it has been known to attack every part of the body, but most commonly the face it has been known to prevail as an epidemic in some particular districts, it appeared to affect the whole system with a peculiar action tending to the surface. Sometimes it is produced by substances taken into the stomach. Ardent spirit sometimes produces it. Sometimes it attacks people in apparent good health. I saw one case of erysipelas on the arm, the patient had been bled a few days for a virus and it was supposed to be caused by that, but this was not the case for the orifice by which the blood was taken was entirely healed and it began at some distance from where the

bleed was taken In this case we tried the cold effusion  
bark &c. as there was some appearance of matter I made  
an incision in the part affected but found no matter  
neither did any blood flow from the wound. I have  
seen a number of similar cases the muscles appear  
soft and no blood follows from a cut in the part, it  
appears to consist in a loss of action in the capillaries.  
Treatment. Although bleeding has generally proved  
unsuccessful in this disease yet I think that this is  
no objection to its use I knew one case of inflammation  
of the foot where the artery was wounded which bled  
considerable and cured the erysipelas. The capillaries seem  
to be choked and to relieve them local bloodletting <sup>evenly in the disease</sup> would  
be useful but general bleeding appears of no use.  
As there is a tendency to gangrene in this disease the bark  
and opium are useful but of the two opium is the best as it  
seems to act on the capillary system and in phlebotomy opium  
has a decided effect assisted by blood root. Local applications  
the fermenting poultices made of malt and rye flour with a  
little yeast is sometimes useful but from what I have seen  
cantharides are preferable a blister should be applied  
so as to cover all of the disease and extend some distance on  
the sound part When the disease is superficial dry powder  
is useful to absorb the acrimony Antiseptics are of no use  
they cannot operate because the parts lose their vitality  
before they are applied however will destroy the strength of parts.  
Aplasia Blisters operate by their stimulus on the local capillaries



Lecture 12<sup>th</sup> by Doct<sup>r</sup> Smith (Nov 13<sup>th</sup> 1819)

I now proceed to treat of particular inflammation and in the first place of inflammation of the brain. In inflammation of the brain, there is seldom if ever any pus in the substance of the brain more frequently in the membranes. The symptoms in this disease are, great pain the head, great sensibility to light and sound, the pulse is generally slow and full. If the patient dies he most generally becomes delirious before death takes place. Sometimes it arises without any ~~any~~ known cause, it sometimes comes on a long time after the reception of an injury or blow on the head and frequently immediately an injury of the head or concussion. I have seen two cases of death from inflammation of the of the brain where it was found on dissection that suppuration had taken place in the membranes upon the upper part of the brain and descended down even to the great occipital foramen. The treatment of inflammation of the brain should be such as if possible to produce immediate resolution, for this purpose we should let blood, the <sup>most</sup> proper place to take blood from is either jugular vein or temporal artery (it should flow from a large orifice and in a full stream, the patient kept in an erect posture so as if possible to produce fainting. It is generally necessary to employ large and frequent bleeding, before we can cure the disease. The next set of remedies most proper are active cathartics. The most cathartic that I have tried is a compound of

tartar emetic and glauber's salts in the proportion of  
three grains of tart. emetic to one ounce of sat. glauber's.  
Emetics are in general hurtful in this disease  
As to topical applications, blisters have generally  
been recommended but I believe they are generally  
hurtful when applied to the head they may be  
applied to the other parts of the body Cold should  
be applied to the head the best way of applying this  
is by keeping the head constantly wet with cold  
water The next particular inflammation that I shall  
mention is inflammation of the eyes or ophthalmia  
This disease demands the most speedy remedies. Ophthalmia  
has been divided into two kinds, of the globe of the eye  
and of the lids. The general treatment of ophthalmia  
is principally bleeding and cathartics, where the inflam-  
mation is considerable it is generally necessary to repeat  
the bleeding, and cathartics several times Topical applications  
should be applied to the eye leeches should be put on the  
lids to the number of 8 or 10 daily, they should be put on  
the lower lid in preference to the upper if they can be  
made to fix upon it, also bleeding from the vessels on the  
coats of the eye. In the first stage of the disease cold water is  
the best application. After the disease is somewhat abated  
mucilaginous substances may be employed and still better astring-  
ent collyria such as solution of lead or zinc in water. In chronic  
ophthalmia opium or laudanum diluted with water is beneficial.



likewise brandy and water is of good application in ophthalmia  
also blisters, these ought to be applied immediately over the  
eye when closed

Lecture 13<sup>th</sup> by Doct<sup>r</sup> Smith Nov 15<sup>th</sup> 1819

On speaking of inflammation of the eye in my last  
lecture, there is one kind of which I did not mention  
viz a purulent affection of the eye lids. In this disease  
small pustules form on the edge of the eyelids and a pur-  
ulent matter is deposited underneath them. I have  
seen a number cases where nearly all the eyelashes had  
come out on account of the ulceration. In this disease  
leech should be applied to the eyelids to the amount of  
3 or 4 a day, calomel & injections should be injected  
under the eyelids. Cathartics should be given the best  
of which is calomel combined with emetic tartar  
an ointment composed of ounce of spermaceti ointment  
and a scruple of nitrate of silver is a fine application  
for ulceration of the eyelids. The scabs should be scraped  
off and the ointment applied morning and night  
with a camel's hair brush. The parts about the power  
are liable to inflammation and more especially the  
lunulae. These have a peculiar tendency, when inflamed  
to terminate in suppuration. The remedies are bleeding  
& stringent gargles but these are not generally so useful as in-  
halations of steam of warm water, this I think quite as good as  
the steam arising from vinegar and water, it may very readily

be inhaled from the nose of a tunnel. Epispasties have  
sometimes been of use, though I have found them inferior  
to emolient cataplasms, if they become so much inflamed  
<sup>and swollen</sup> as to obstruct breathing, they should be punctured, if  
there is no matter it will generally relieve the breathing  
by discharging the blood from the part they can be  
readily punched with a lancet conveyed in a split stick  
Catharticks of Sal. Glauber and Emet. tartar should be given  
When a person has once been affected with this disease he is  
more liable to a return Cyanosis ~~Thymus~~ <sup>Thymus</sup> is generally  
produced by acrid substances applied to the pharynx  
the remedies in general are the same as in Cyanosis Pneumonia  
Pneumonia or inflammation of the lungs. In this disease the  
mucous membrane of the lungs is generally affected the symp-  
toms are a hard, full, and strong pulse, pain about the chest  
increased by a full inspiration largeness of the vessels of  
the heart, bloody streaks in the expectorated mucus there is  
generally a circumscribed red spot on one or both cheeks a ten-  
dency to delirium and the pain commonly affects one side  
The remedies for pneumonia are bleeding from a large vein  
so as if convenient to produce fainting, the blood ought to  
be taken in large quantities and frequently repeated likewise  
cathartics should be given such as calomel and tart. emetic  
also emetics antimony and blisters applied to the part. This  
disease sometimes terminates in an effusion of red blood  
into the lungs or cavity of the thorax, if it proceeds to

suppuration the matter is sometimes suddenly discharged by the mouth and sometimes an operation has been performed for its discharge

Lecture 14<sup>th</sup> by professor Smith Nov: 16<sup>th</sup> 1819

### Inflammation of the Stomach or Gastritis

This disease most generally arises from some acrid substance taken into the stomach, all external injuries that are competent to produce it generally produce sudden death. The inflammation appears frequently to be of the erysipilatoous kind. The pulse is strong, slow and small. In this disease very little can be done the irritability of the stomach being so much increased that it with difficulty that we can keep any medicine down. In this disease little can be done bleeding should be pursued according to the strength of the patient cupping and leeches applied to the region of the stomach but more benefit is generally received from blisters applied about the stomach, Emetics in general are not given on account of the increased irritability of the stomach. Cathartics to move the bowels and where it is attended with a good deal of puking, some mucilaginous substance may be given with benefit also injections are very useful in this disease

Enteritis or inflammation of the intestines. The intestines are more liable to inflammation than the stomach. It arises from some indigestible substance taken into the



alimentary <sup>canal</sup> and sometimes from blows received upon the  
abdomen I saw one case of inflammation of the intestines  
where it was produced by eating a large quantity of  
butternut meats, which lodged in the ileum and finally  
terminated in gangrene, on dissection after death  
I found that some of the meats had made their escape  
into the cavity of the abdomen. In violent cases of  
enteritis where it is accompanied with puking, which  
is almost always the case there can be but very little  
be done. I saw one case of hernia which had troubled  
the man for a long time and one night it got down  
and in the attempt <sup>to get it back</sup> the man ruptured the intestines, the  
next day I operated and found a number of plum stones  
in the abdomen, a preternatural anus was formed, ~~some~~  
-times after I endeavoured to restore the course of  
the feces by stopping the preternatural anus by  
stitches, symptoms of cholera immediately came on and  
the stitches burst out, afterwards I advised the physi-  
cian who attended upon him to try compression, I  
sent him my tourniquet which he put around his  
body in order to make compression upon the preter-  
natural anus but symptoms of cholera immediately  
came on and he was obliged to give it up. When the  
disease comes on mildly we should give mild purgatives  
bleeding ought to be used at the first attack of this  
of this disease then mild cathartics and mucilag.

anodines, warm fomentations to the abdomen, emollient  
injections, but those of cold water are better. I have in some  
cases used ice and water as an injection, Cold injections give  
a new sensation to the patient and are a fine thing to  
take down the heat and inflammation likewise cold  
water applied to the abdomen is very useful

In violent cases it is best <sup>at first</sup> to bleed the patient largely and  
let him fast, for food or cathartics generally irritate  
the disease. Hepatitis or inflammation of the liver

This disease has generally been divided into two kinds, the  
acute or chronic. I have never seen but one case of acute  
hepatitis, It is most generally chronic In this disease the  
functions of the liver are not destroyed bile being secreted

The symptoms are pain in the right side, and top of  
the right shoulder jaundice sometimes occurs and some-  
times not The remedies are bleeding, blisters upon the  
region of the liver, cathartics of sal. Glauberi and Pot.

emetic If there is any appearance of fluctuation it ought  
to be opened to the liver adheres to the side of the abdomen  
by the inflammation there is no danger of opening into  
the abdomen Splenitis or inflammation of the spleen

I have never seen a case of this disease acute

Inflammation of the Pancreas. I know nothing of the  
functions of the pancreas in the system and cannot tell  
what the effects of the inflammation of it would be  
Nephritis or inflammation of the kidneys This disease

is not very frequent it generally arises from some extraneous substance lodged in the kidney as calculus The remedies are bleeding copiously, mild cathartics as Sals. Glauberi and Part. Emetic. Irritating medicines should be avoided Affections of the kidneys arising from cantharides are produced by sympathy it may be produced by chafing In inflammation of the kidneys blisters may be applied freely Cystitis or inflammation of the bladder This does not often occur except from a calculus or stone

Metritis or inflammation of the uterus generally arises after birth or abortion and requires the same treatment as puerperal fever

Lecture 15<sup>th</sup> by Doct<sup>r</sup> Smith Nov. 17<sup>th</sup> 1849

Speaking yesterday of inflammation of the womb I observed that it did not often occur unless it was connected with childbed The symptoms are pain in the lower part of the abdomen, pulse full and hard. The remedies are bleeding copiously, emetics are not commendable, cathartics are necessary, injections containing some opium and blisters applied to lower part of the abdomen

Inflammation of the testicles The causes are gonorrhoea, metastasis, internal injuries &c. They do not often suppurate though they do sometimes The remedies are general and local bleeding, cathartics, leeches applied to the part also use of heat and mucate of ammonia suspension of the testicle also horizontal position of the body blisters are sometimes useful



Shine is another disease, the Hæmorrhoids but I shall not speak particularly of them at this time. The next disease that I shall mention is the rheumatism. Rheumatism is of two kinds the acute and chronic. The acute attacks suddenly, most commonly of the large joints attended with considerable pain and swelling, likewise with difficult motion and pain shooting up the larger muscles. It sometimes affects one limb and then moves to another and in this way keeps shifting from one part to another. This is a criterion between this and chronic rheumatism. Acute rheumatism is at first attended with considerable fever loss of appetite. It does not often come on till after puberty, but generally arises about middle life. Its predisposing causes are not well known, sometimes it is caused by intemperance, cider does not appear to cause it, sometimes it seems to be hereditary. Its exciting causes are <sup>sudden</sup> changes changes of temperature from hot to cold. With regard to the treatment it never terminates in suppuration it is not so certainly subdued by bleeding or other evacuations, as other inflammations. I have frequently made use of blood-letting, as far as I dares to in this disease without any benefit. Some think from its changing from one part to another that its seat lies in the viscera of the abdomen. I have never found any local application of any use in this disease, only to keep the parts of an equal temperature. Stimulant medicine or even irritants used in order to bring on perspiration

are useless if not hurtful. There are some medicines which seem to act as specifics in this disease. Sulfur has been recommended by some but it has not proved the most successful with me. The medicine that has been most successful with me is the common bloodroot, it may be given in infusion or pills containing 3 or 4 grains giving one once in six hours. One writer recommends the peruvian bark, we should suppose that this would have a tendency to aggravate the disease, but it has been given in some cases with great advantage, the white hellebore is used with the most advantage in the chronic rheumatism. In acute rheumatism the phytolacca is very useful, a tincture of the berries prepared like cherry rum are given, but it is better not to give much medicines in rum in this disease, some physicians give the root in wine. We ought to use this medicine with great care as a large dose produces violent pain and puking, but <sup>the</sup> pain generally ceases on the ceasing of the puking, this is a valuable medicine but in rheumatism the bloodroot is better.

Lecture 16 by Doct<sup>r</sup> Smith Nov 18<sup>th</sup> 1819

When the symptoms of acute rheumatism are principally at an end the disease many times continues and appears to run into the chronic kind, but the chronic is not always the sequel of the acute, I have known an instance where affusion cured the acute rheumatism, but this remedy is doubtful especially in persons of delicate constitution.

bleeding, and cathartics may be beneficial. In the acute  
rheumatism the part affected is warmer than natural, and  
stimulants are hurtful, while in the chronic the parts are  
cold and stimulants are useful. The chronic rheumatism  
most generally affects old people, its seat sometimes appearing  
to be in the liver and jaundice is produced. Now as to medi-  
cines Gum Guaiac in large doses with Colchicum in small, or  
alternate doses is useful. The compound tincture of guaiac  
a table spoon full at a dose twice a day, is very useful.  
I once prescribed this medicine for an old man in chronic rheumatism  
together with some simple medicine of which he was to take  
a wine glass full twice a day, and as I was not very  
particular in my directions he made a mistake and took  
a wine glass full of the tincture of guaiac, and a table spoon  
full of the other medicine with good effect. A tincture  
made agreeable to the following, ripe is very useful in chronic  
rheumatism, of Gum Guaiac 3℥i, Mycolis tincture 3℥ss, Aqu. communis 3℥ss.  
℥i. Soda 5℥. Brandy 1℔. But gave a table spoon full twice a day,  
A blister should be applied and kept open by the unguentum  
cabinum. Freshly ash bark is good, it sometimes produces  
costiveness to obviate which some laxative medicine ought  
to be given. Mineral water may be prepared by heating an iron  
rod red and applying a roll of sulfur to it when held over  
a cup of water, some particles of the iron and sulfur will be  
carried and fall into the water, this is useful in eruptions  
externally applied, and in chronic rheumatism taken internally.



The white Hellebore which is immediately poisonous to the feathered  
tribe has been found useful in chronic rheumatism. It may be prepared  
by pulverizing the root and making a saturated viscus tincture  
as to the dose, you may commence with 30 drops combined  
with 30 drops of laudanum, if it excite vomiting lessen the  
dose if not now nausea increase it untill nausea is excited  
but it should not be given in large doses enough to puke  
This may be given when Guaiacum fails of curing the disease  
Gout. This in some respects resembles chronic rheumatism  
though the former may be considered as hereditary the latter is  
not, their attacks are different, the former attacking  
the joints of the great toe the latter the large joints  
of the body. The predisposing causes of gout are wine and  
porter as also most fermented liquors porter particularly, an  
acid is generated when wine, porter, or beer becomes putrid  
which is very hurtful. Calculi depend on a similar cause  
with gout. The gout frequently affects both feet and many  
times there are chalky concretions in various parts, the  
same appear in chronic rheumatism. These concretions  
may be removed. Stimulants externally applied cause a  
retrocession, and in case it shows a tendency, to recede  
internal stimulants should be given. In a retrocession the  
stomach or other internal viscera may be affected, large  
doses of medicine may cause a retrocession. The colchicum  
or meadone saffron may be useful but by some the application  
of flannel is thought to be preferable. All persons (2)

liquors should be abstained from. Carbonate of soda with honey  
has been thought to be useful Food of easy digestion  
should be used although it has been thought that drink is  
a cause more than food, it is the trimmings and not the food.  
This disease is not common and when it attacks some suppose it  
best not to interfere but let it alone entirely, and if it is  
only in the toes it is best. It usually attacks in paroxysms  
returning at first at long intervals and its subjects fre-  
quently tolerable good healthy, if it attacks the middle  
age they are said they have a warrant of life for 20 years.

Lecture 17 by Chas. A. Smith M.D. Nov. 19<sup>th</sup> 1819

Of Fever. The term fever is characterized by the following  
symptoms, it begins with some degree of cold chills, followed  
by heat and more or less disturbance of some of the functions  
without any local affection. The coldness in fever is produced  
by a cessation of action in the change from health to disease  
There appears to be an analogy between fever and inflammation  
but in fever there is not always swelling and redness  
The proximate cause of fever has engaged the attention of many  
but yet remains uncertain and can not probably be ascertained.  
It has been a question of late whether there is any such thing as  
an idiopathic fever. Doct. Clutterbuck a late writer of note suppo-  
ses that all fevers depend on inflammation. To this opinion I  
am inclined to adhere. The difference of fevers depend on the dif-  
ference of their causes, this is proved by intermittents and

contagious diseases. All the contagious diseases produce some local affection. The late Doct. Rush supposed there was but one fever and that the various forms were different states of fever now to say there is but one fever and substitute the word state to designate the different diseases which go under the name of fever is doing nothing at all in a practical point of view. It is very important to put some definite meaning to the <sup>names</sup> of diseases or disease when once formed continues the same to the end of the disease without any change, if it commences inflammatory, it continues inflammatory through its whole course. There may be two diseases combined in the same system but this is not frequently the case. We cannot tell what the proximate cause of fever is, we can only know that there is a morbid action of the capillaries. Typhus. This is the only continued idiopathic fever in this country. It has been known under different names as nervous fever, slow fever, long fever, bilious putrid fever &c. though it is the same. Typhus has a specific contagion though at times it appears when the manner of receiving it is unaccountable and it appears at other times with such undeniable proofs of its contagious nature that its quality cannot be doubted. I have never known it to affect the same person more than once though it probably may. Those who never had it should avoid exposure as much as possible. It is not confined to country, age or sex though infants are so liable to it as adults. If it attacks pregnant women or those lately recovered



from childhood sickness it generally proves fatal In some  
seasons one half that have it die. It appears to prevail rather  
more in summer than in the winter yet it is not  
more mortal. As to the symptoms they are difficult to describe  
They consist of pain in the head extending down the spine, the  
pulse is full and frequent, not easily compressed by the finger  
having a double stroke or something like an undulation  
after the principal stroke, dullness and inaptitude for ac-  
-tion in the mental functions, the appetite especially for  
animal food destroyed, the tongue covered with a white fur  
particularly at its root, it soon becomes yellow and peels off  
leaving the tongue red, it is again covered and peels being  
sometimes repeated 3 or 4 times Thirst sometimes prevails  
and is succeeded by a spontaneous salivation. The bowels  
are generally loose though at times costive. The face  
has a peculiar appearance. The eyes are weak and watery,  
the vessels of the retina turned and dark, a florid spot  
described on one cheek frequently, changing from the  
one to the other. The heat of the body, varies in different  
persons, it is usually greatest in the afternoon and evening,  
and slightest in the morning, attended with a remission  
of morbid sweat sometimes attends which is a bad symptom  
At the commencement the urine is small in quantity and high  
coloured as the disease advances it assumes its natural colour  
and is abundant in quantity depositing a sediment. The  
heart on the head and breast at times is so much as to be  
uncomfortable this is soon succeeded by an uncomfortable

degree of coldness these changes are frequent. All the secretions are more viscid and abundant than in health. As to duration it rarely extends beyond 60 days, or stops short of 14 days apparently binding for a certain length of time at its commencement. It can not be prevented from running its course, at least I have been one of those unfortunate practitioners that have never been able to cut it short in one instance. I shall speak of the treatment in my next lecture tomorrow.

### Lecture 18<sup>th</sup> by Doct. Smith Nov 20<sup>th</sup> 1819

Typhus disappears in some instances, at number of years in this (it appears to observe particular revolutions) and then reappears again, it prevails in a wet or dry, hot or cold season. As to the cure of typhus fever as the disease tends to a certain length of time and it is doubtful whether we can do any good by trying to cure it immediately, it is my opinion that it is best only to try to render it safe at the commencement of the disease copious bleeding and violent emetics or cathartics evidently do harm. In this disease there is a peculiar morbid action of the capillaries they appear to be neither over nor under excited. Blood-letting may be used in a few cases, emetics sometimes relieve in the commencement but will not cure the disease of the emetics I prefer Ipecac. During the course of the disease as there is a morbid collection in the first passages which it is necessary to evacuate cathartics

should be given, for this purpose Calomel and Ather are best  
the neutral salts are not of use in this disease. I have  
used with advantage a decoction of the Eupatorium.  
No strong evacuations should be used, merely, in order to  
keep the bowels open. A violent diarrhoea is frequently  
produced by powerful cathartics. In the first stage of  
the disease tonics are sometimes useful. Stimulants are  
not called for at first, there is but a very few cases  
where the peruvian bark is necessary, and after the  
crisis is formed it is evidently hurtful. Towards the  
close of the disease there is frequently a disposition  
to bleed from the bowels this when it does not prove  
immediately fatal generally gives relief there is  
generally no febrile appearance afterwards the pa-  
tient only remaining weak. Those who are in favour  
of the evacuant plan in this disease think that the  
bleeding from the bowels would not take place if the  
patient had been properly evacuated by bloodletting,  
and that this is owing to an overcharge of the blood vessels,  
but this I think is not correct for in fifty cases  
which I saw treated, but one had this discharge of  
blood from the bowels and this was the only patient  
that had been bled in the course of the disease.  
As to the use of sudorifics, some suppose they are useful  
from the frequent termination of the paroxysm of a fever  
in sweat, but all stimulant medicines given in order  
to produce sweat are hurtful, and always makes the patient



nouse, Refrigerants used internally are uncertain, Nitrate of potash weakens the power of the stomach and for that reason is very hurtful. Acids relieve the dryness of the mouth they were formerly given in this disease in order to prevent putrefaction they are sometimes gratefully to the stomach and sometimes they are evidently hurtful. Alkalies were formerly given as septic, in certain cases they relieve the heat and sometimes not, there appears to be a difference in patients as to alkalies it is grateful to some and to some it is not it also operates differently on people in health, The volatile alkali is of some effect in removing petechia Cold water given internally has some effect in relieving the heat, but the use of cold water sometimes diminishes the power of the stomach Cold water applied externally relieves the dryness of the ~~stomach~~ skin and promotes the action of the capillaries. it may be applied in bed by pouring cold water on the head and letting it run down the body without the inconvenience of getting the patient up with perfect safety As to bleeding it only weakens the patient without relieving the disease I shall speak farther of this disease in my next lecture

Lecture 19<sup>th</sup> by Nathan Smith M.D. Nov. 22<sup>nd</sup> 1819

There are some medicines have been supposed to act as specifics in typhus, mercury for one, It is certain that the commencement of mercurial action is followed with a

remission of the disease, but when the disease is violent mercury, will not act upon the system, whenever it did good the disease was light, that is, not deeply affected by the disease and sometimes a bad mouth was produced without any good effect whatever Mercury, does good as a cathartic by its action upon the stomach and bowels. It is now given merely as a purgative, not with the view to bring mercurial action. Opium. There has been great division among physicians respecting the use of opium in typhus some recommend it while others forbid the use of it altogether. In violent cases there is a tendency to delirium, and opium has a tendency to increase it and therefore is injurious opium like the bark has an effect on the capillary system. Where there is great heat of the head, tendency to delirium &c. this must be first taken down, before opium given. As to the application of blisters and rubefacients in this disease there has been great dispute. I agree with Piton they are good when there is any local affection but in general their good effects do not compensate with the irritation and trouble they produce. Treatment of the feet. It has been formerly the custom to apply calomel to the feet, when <sup>much</sup> heat is present they are evidently harmful and have a tendency to produce delirium. When the disease is of long standing a bottle filled with warm water may be put to the feet or what is better they may be washed with a sponge in water or rubb'd with the hands this should be often repeated.

As to ~~food~~ and drink proper in typhus, no animal food  
should be given, their nutriment should consist of some fer-  
mentous substance. The weakness in this disease arises from  
the morbid action as to the loss of strength. After the heat  
has abated, wine may be taken with caution this is much  
better than ardent spirit as that is liable to bring on a  
return of the febrile action. Febrifuge medicines. There is a  
great many medicines which have been given under this  
name but I never could derive much benefit from them.  
one of these is the nitrous ether, which I do not know has any  
effect either good or bad. It may be given for a change  
when the patient has got tired of other medicines  
with advantage. Contraemica may be given in considerable  
doses combined with dowers powdered. In typhus the treat-  
ment should vary in different cases for the remedies  
proper in one case are not useful in an other. There  
are frequently some particular symptoms that require  
attention for instance if there is pain in the head a blister  
may be applied, or a little blood taken from the arm. If  
there is nausea the emetics may be given as an  
emetic camomile flowers are sometimes useful. Diarrhoea  
commonly attends in bad cases, I never lost a patient from  
costive some patients are troubled with wind and noise in the  
bowels; a flaxseed emulsion may be given up the rectum to disengage  
the veins from the bowels with good effect, calomel and opium  
are useful and sometimes combined with opium



one of the best astringents is the common japan earth of  
the shops, it is sometimes chest with astringent injections  
in one case lime water and rye milk was used with good  
effect. Sometimes a discharge <sup>of blood</sup> takes place from the bowels  
hardly even at the commencement but commonly about  
the crisis. Advocates for bleeding, in this disease think  
that this is owing to an overcharge of the blood vessels  
and is an indication of the need of bleeding. The greatest  
point attended with this symptom have recovered. In one  
case brandy, sling, was used with good effect. With regard  
to the treatment I have commonly given opium.

Nitrogall injections sometimes useful  
As to attention, the patient will require two persons to attend  
upon him continually. It is a long complaint and requires  
great deal of attention all excrementitious should be imme-  
diately removed and the room and patient kept entirely  
clean, the room well ventilated by a free current of air  
the bed should be moved into the middle of the room, In still  
nights there ought to be a fire in the room to promote a  
circulation the air, the night always to be a fire place in the  
room, A straw or hair bed is the best, they are not so hot  
& so fresh. The patient should be kept entirely clean, perianth on  
water in water is a good wash sometimes oil is usefully applied. The  
patient should be washed twice a day, these applications should  
be accompanied with a good deal of friction. There should  
be no furniture in the room. In warm weather the room

should be kept cool by sprinkling it frequently with cold water, no company should be admitted, some one should be directed how and when to admit food and drink, the hair should be kept cut close.

Lecture 9. 11<sup>th</sup> by Doct<sup>r</sup> Smith Nov<sup>r</sup> 23<sup>rd</sup> 1819

There is a few things more respecting the typhus fever which I shall mention. The carbonic acid gas is sometimes useful, likewise the effervescent mixture prepared from lemon juice also malt beer. After the violence of the disease is over the stomach frequently remains languid the best remedy for which is the Iceland moss and liquorice,  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the former, and  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the latter, at first the pulse is <sup>the violent case</sup> quick, it is attended with a double stroke, delirium, double vision, legs with the eyes part way open, the eyes are dry or matter on them, tongue black and grained, diarrhoea, wakefulness the urine forms like new beer, distention of the bowels. If the patient is fleshy and does not emaciate it is a bad symptom, when attended with <sup>dreaming</sup> ~~delirium~~ it is not always fatal but dangerous. Sweating a long time if abundant sometimes affects the cuticle as if washed in warm water. The next disease that I shall consider is the intermittent fever it is also the fever ague. Doct<sup>r</sup> Wilson has given the best explanation of this disease, he says that it begins with some delirium and sense of lassitude ~~thereafter~~ produces spasms, ~~afterwards~~ an effusion of sweat takes place which removes the spasm &c.

but this is not satisfactory at all, there must be some  
specific action As to the cause of this disease I do not  
know what it is It is produced in certain places and  
the country around not at all affected with it. Stagnation  
of water is said to produce it but this is not uniform  
by the case; In one instance it was produced by inun-  
-dation from damming up a river Some supposed  
that it arose from lime but this does not appear to be  
the case; heat and moisture does not appear to be the  
cause of it. It is a specific disease. Intermitting, fever  
like the typhus has a particular course to run and in time  
if left to itself wears itself out. The question is whether  
we ought to interrupt it by medicine or let it run till  
it wears itself out. The disease appears to lay dormant  
in the system frequently for a year or more before it  
is excited into action, this is an objection to its being  
produced by absorption. In this disease the countenance  
is sallow and yellow the liver and spleen become  
enlarged there is a disposition to stretch and groan  
The patient is first taken by a cold chill, afterwards  
heat comes <sup>on</sup> commonly on the head at first, the pulse  
is quick the mouth dry and viscid attended by nau-  
-sea and puking of bile the patient is commonly  
comatose, and from this the disease has received the  
name of the dumb ague, the urine in the hot fit is high  
coloured attended with thirst ~~and~~ delirium until the  
sweating stage takes place which is generally profuse



after the sweating stage is over the appetite generally returns.  
In intermitting fever the fits in different cases vary in length  
and in frequency of returning and for that reason have  
received different names as the tertian quotidian, &c.  
Intermittents are combined with typhus diarrhoea &c.  
The different forms of intermittents have the same  
cause; it is not often fatal, I shall speak further on this  
disease in my next lecture

Lecture 21<sup>st</sup> by professor Smith Nov 24<sup>th</sup> 1819

As to the cause of intermittents we do not know what it is  
but I do not know that I ever saw a case where it was  
evidently communicated by contagion, As it consists of a  
succession of paroxysms, in order to cure the disease our aim must  
be to interrupt the fits, for this purpose there has been a great  
variety of medicines used by different practitioners, but more  
depends upon the time when the medicine is administered than  
on the medicines themselves. We ought not to interfere with the  
fits until they become regularly formed. The symptoms of a  
paroxysm are like other fevers. The different type of the fever  
does not differ the treatment. In the commencement of the  
paroxysm the stomach and bowels should be evacuated by  
an emetic and cathartic. From the cause of this disease being  
supposed to be debilitating the bark has been used, but debil-  
itating as well as tonic remedies will interrupt the fits. The  
fits are interrupted by tartar emetic. The best method which I  
have tried to interrupt the fits is to give opium about two hours  
before the fit and apply external warmth. As to the use

of band I do not know that a large dose has any better effect than  
when it is given in small quantity. I seldom give more than  
a teaspoon full at a time infused in water. There is a strong  
tendency in this disease to return about the 14 day after the  
fits are interrupted. The arsenate of potash or powder solution  
has been used but the patients are more subject to chronic af-  
fections of the viscera afterwards and for that reason it ought  
not to be used when we are in possession of remedies better  
and safer. Emeticonum is given to promote vomiting. Large  
doses of stimulants if they do not interrupt the fit evidently  
make them worse. Sulphate of zinc I have cured the disease  
without it, and never had reason to use it. The next disease  
is Croup. Doctor Cullen supposed that there were two  
kinds. It is not produced from cold or moisture, but it  
depends upon a specific cause. A person may have it an  
umber of times. From certain causes I am led to suppose  
that it is contagious it frequently affects large districts  
where there is hardly a person escapes. The danger of the  
disease is not great except when combined with or pre-  
ceding other diseases Croup and Pneumonia are varieties  
Croup is an affection of the mucous membrane particularly  
of the nose throat and bronchia accompanied with some  
degree of fever. Almost all affections of the mucous membrane  
depend upon <sup>croup</sup> It rarely attacks the serous membranes. It always  
produces a morbid secretion somewhere. Sometimes it produces  
and sometimes erysipelatous inflammation. The remedies are  
blow letting in some instances. Emetics if the pulse is full

and strongly tartar emetic may be given, otherwise Ipecac or blackroot is preferable. Sudorifics. The best sudorifics are nauseating doses of emetics, likewise spices combined with some of the emetics. In this disease there is a gradual change from mucus to a puriform secretion in the membranes affected.

Lecture 22<sup>nd</sup> by Doct<sup>r</sup> Lomb with Nov<sup>r</sup> 25<sup>th</sup> 1819

The next disease to be mentioned is the spotted fever of this country. It derives its name from spots or petechia sometimes appearing on the skin but this is not always the case in this disease. It appears to be of the nature of an epidemic affecting many people at the same time. I do not know that this disease was however communicated by contagion. It is a variety of the epidemic catarrh and is ushered in by a febrile catarrh. It is most frequent and fatal in the cold season of the year yet the warm season is not exempt from it. It depends upon a morbid condition of the capillaries particularly of the brain (this affection of the capillaries resembles typhus) this is evident from stupor and delirium. There is a morbid action of the capillaries which sometimes continues till death, this happens sometimes in a few hours, but this is not always the case, the disease does not arise from any affection of the viscera, the affection of the brain arises from the same cause as in fever. The best medicines in this disease are those which act chiefly on the capillary system. In violent cases bleeding is most beneficial. It should be produced by the warm bath in the form of vapour and tepid drinks,



dry heat or stimulating medicines being hurtful, whilst the patient is sweating the head should be kept cool by cold applications. Opium may be given together with tepid drinks after the sweat begins to flow. This should be continued for several days. This was the most successful practice when the spotted fever prevailed in Vermont. In the commencement of the disease an emetic of ipecacuanha is useful. Bleeding is hurtful in the torpid stage, but after reaction has taken place it is useful. After using sudorifics emetics, &c. a mild cathartic may be useful. Stimulants ought not to be depended upon, we have had some cases where the patient has lived when the head been used but generally they are injurious. In cases where this disease was protracted for some length of time it always shewed some injury of the brain. The disease is sometimes necessarily fatal, but this is not generally the case when properly treated.

Pneumonia Pyphoides, This disease has been an epidemic in this country. When it appeared a number of years ago it commenced in the army but appeared in other parts of the country independent of any communication from the army. It was preceded by catarrhal affections and is probably a variety of the contagious catarrh. The patients complain of pain about the throat, expectoration took place early in the disease, sometimes the discharge from the bronchia consisted of blood and sometimes of mucus. The pulse was less affected in this disease than in other pneumonic complaints. It was sometimes soft, and slow sometimes frequent and sometimes hard.

in one case the pulse fell to 40 strokes in a minute. The respiration  
in this disease was laborious. The patient (when fatal) generally  
dies from the fourth to the seventh day, generally  
about the fifth. By dissection it was found that the  
pleura was affected with a disease resembling empyema  
accompanied with an effusion of coagulable lymph. In  
sometimes similar appearances were found in the abdomen.  
There was a morbid action of the mucus and serous mem-  
branes. Sometimes the patient would continue to walk  
to the last. Bleeding was used with advantage in some  
places and in some it was not. In this disease was attended  
with great pain in the side <sup>which was suspended by bleeding</sup> this was an inducement  
to use the lancet. I shall speak further on the treatment  
in my next lecture.

Lecture 23<sup>d</sup> by professor Smith Nov. 26<sup>th</sup> 1849  
As to the propriety of bloodletting in pneumonia typhi-  
des, it evidently did good in some cases, or there was  
other cases where it did harm, where it was useful  
the pulse was hard and incompressible, or frequent pulse  
does not often call for bleeding, where there is great  
weakness the pulse is instantaneous. The pulse is the best  
criterion in intermittent. With regard to other me-  
dies emetics were generally useful, some physicians  
made use of tartar emetic but from what I have  
seen I think opium preferable. Vomiting,  
doses of emetics are very serviceable. The best cathartic  
in this disease was undoubtedly calomel. The best

emetic was those of emetics given in nauseating doses, those of  
senna or contraria combined with camphor was used,  
blowroot was use by some with advantage, The squilla  
in large doses so as to produce nausea was useful, as  
well as some other expectorants Opium never ought  
even to be given alone but combined with some other med-  
icine, as with calomel, tartar emetic &c. External applica-  
tions, A large blister should be applied on the stomach  
and repeated on the sides of the chest shifting them  
from one side to the other External heat applied  
in this disease is very injurious, but cold applications  
<sup>about the chest</sup> have a decided benefit. Injections of cold water remo-  
ves the head symptoms. There are several other diseases  
that ~~that~~ sometimes epidemic, one of which is the yellow  
fever. This disease has been known several times to  
be imported in clothes highly infectious but still it  
does not strictly come under the head of contagious  
diseases. It can not be taken only under certain cir-  
cumstances. There have <sup>been</sup> several instances known where  
the yellow fever has been taken from <sup>the</sup> infected clothes  
of those who have died of it and their clothes returned  
home to their friends from which they have received  
the yellow fever and died. As to the treatment of the  
yellow fever as I never have seen the disease I can't tell what  
would be proper Doct. Rush bled in the yellow fever at  
the time it was in Philadelphia but I understand that  
in New Orleans this practice has not been successful.



respecting the plague and jail fever I know nothing about them  
There ought to be a difference kept up between those  
diseases which are not and those that are conta-  
gious. A contagious disease is one that is generated  
by a person under the disease and that arises  
from some specific contagion and affects a person  
but once in their lives. These alone ought to be considered  
as contagious, as for instance, the small pox, measles, con-  
pox, whooping cough, mumps &c. They commonly come on  
about the 14<sup>th</sup> day after receiving the contagion in the  
natural way. It is doubtful in what way conta-  
gion is received into the system whether by absorption  
inhalation or how else. The matter of small pox has  
been taken into the stomach on a piece of bread and bit-  
ten without producing the disease.

Lecture 24<sup>th</sup> by Nathan Smith M.D. C.S. M.S. June 27<sup>th</sup> 1815  
I shall now proceed to take notice of some of the contagious  
diseases, and firstly of the small pox. It is one of the conta-  
gious diseases, in which it is not communicated but by its  
specific contagion. This disease is received in two ways  
by its specific contagion and by inoculation. The manner  
of the inoculated small pox depends upon the manner  
it is received into the system and not upon any previous  
preparation as was formerly supposed. Nothing that is  
done has any effect on the character of the disease.  
The distinct small pox generally comes on about the

fourteenth day after receiving the contagion sometimes how-  
ever it does not come on until the 21<sup>st</sup> day. The inoculation  
commonly takes place on the 8<sup>th</sup> day. The eruptive fever  
is preceded by a cold chill, followed with heat and pain in the  
head and back. The pustules make their appearance in the  
first place about the face, generally about the temples  
and gradually extending until they reach the extremities.  
The pustules feel a little elevated and have like a shot  
round and circumscribed. They fill with a brown foam-  
y fluid at first afterwards it becomes curd like  
and a dark spot appears on the top, which forms a  
scab and falls off. There is another disease which  
appears more like the small pox than the measles viz  
the chicken pox, and has been frequently mistaken for the  
small pox. The pustules of Chicken pox have on their tops  
small vesicles containing a watery fluid. This disease  
rarely requires any medical treatment. What I have said  
of the appearance of the small pox is more particularly appli-  
cable to the distinct kind. In the confluent the pustules are  
not distinct but are united. It does not consist in the  
pustules of the distinct running together but appears  
to be distinct from the distinct small pox. Patients rarely  
recovered of the confluent small pox. As to remedies in the  
small pox the bark wine and opium have been used with-  
out any effect at all. As the fever is evidently inflam-  
matory, bleeding renders the disease milder, the application  
of cold to the surface of the body renders the pustules fewer.

and in small pox the danger depends upon the number of pustules generally. If the disease proves fatal they generally die when the eruption begins to dry up. The general treatment of small pox in the eruptive fever and secondary fever consists in bleeding, cooling, cathartics, cold externally applied, antimonial emetics, and diaphoretics. Opium in the distinct small pox is perhaps of more service than in any other fever. There is a certain stage of the secondary fever when stimulants are useful especially opium. This is the case when the strength of the system begins to flag. Milk and water as an external application is generally agreeable. As to the pito it is better to let the scabs alone and not pick them off. As to the confluent small pox. I can't tell of any remedy for it, if called in a case of this kind it would be proper to give bark wine and opium and alcohol &c.

Measles This is one of the eruptive diseases attended with a peculiar affection of the mucus membrane of the brain and lungs it is preceded by fever generally of the inflammatory kind sometimes however of the typhoid attended with, cold, heat, delirium, &c. in violent cases with pain in the head &c. On looking into the mouth about 3 or 5 days after the patient becomes unwell we find on the uvula and about the fauces small ulcers or sloughs. It afterwards appears on the temples and gradually extends over the whole body & diarrhoea commonly comes on upon the subsiding of the eruption. This frequently takes place suddenly. The fever is generally



of the inflammatory type and those that die, die of pneumonic inflammation. The remedies should be such as for pneumonic inflammation, as bleeding repeated if necessary, with strict, emetics, nauseating doses of antimony. Opium to assuage the cough this should be combined with some emetic or something to determine to the surface. From the analogy of the measles with the small pox we should be led to suppose that calomel would be useful in this disease but it is better to keep an equal temperature. The measles is often the exciting cause of consumption therefore depletion should be used in the commencement and the cough should be alleviated by opiates and epispastics applied to the chest when there is pneumonic inflammation.

Lecture 25<sup>th</sup> by Professor Smith Nov 29<sup>th</sup> 1849  
The next disease which I shall mention is the chin or whooping cough. This is a contagious disease but it has been disputed whether the patient can have it more than once. I do not know that I ever saw it twice in the same patient. There may be two varieties of the disease. The seat of the disease appears to be in the mucous membrane of the bronchiae. Some suppose its seat to be in the stomach. The stomach is often affected by sympathy producing puking. It most frequently attacks young children most probably from the adults having had the disease when young. It is attended with considerable danger under particular circumstances. It is more dangerous in very young infants, when fatal it generally terminates by

supplication on men into cough. It is dangerous in asthmatic  
patients also when the patient is attended with dysentery.  
It is not necessarily attended with fever and attacks no  
other organ. As it is more fatal in the autumn young  
children ought to be kept free from it at that sea-  
son of the year. It comes on generally in about 14 days  
after receiving the disease. We can't always distinguish  
the disease at first. In this disease the most distin-  
guishing mark is the noise or whooping made on in-  
spiration, this comes on in about 10 days after the  
attack. The remedies are, where there is great violence bleeding  
and emetics of antimony, but where weakness attends ifenician is  
preferable. Where the disease has calarrhial affections a strong  
infusion of blood root given in doses of a table-spoon full at  
a time and repeated as often as required is a useful remedy.  
As depleting remedies Calomel and Rosh Raisi When of long sta-  
ding Coughs are sometimes necessary as opium or dovers powder.  
The bowels are to be kept open. When dyspnoea of the asthmatic  
kind attends rubefacients are useful. The powder of bark and  
tincture of cantharides.

Alkalies are generally useful. Young infants don't bear nar-  
cotics like other medicines. There is a number other medicines  
I have not mentioned, as. snake root, squills, effluviants are  
generally useful. There is a singular medicine generally useful  
this is good old spirits heat and set on fire after it is burnt  
the remainder is mixed thick with sugar this is good to  
lessen the cough. The patient should be kept in the air.

on the account of the dyspnea arising on horseback is serviceable when convenient The nourishment should be of the pavenaceous kind Some remedies act as specifics as the tincture of antiseptic marsh in doses of from 8 to 12 drops sometimes useful, but specifics in general are not safe Corynebacteria parotidea or mumps. This is a contagious disease affecting a person but once in his life. Sometimes one of the parotids and sometimes both are affected. This disease is frequently accompanied with a swelling of the testicles in males and of the breasts in females, this is not produced by cold I never saw suppuration take place in this disease sometimes there is no considerable fever at first It is not often fatal frequently no assistance called for though it is sometimes, I saw three cases where it affected the lower part of the abdomen they were both fatal. The remedies should be the same as in phlegmonous inflammation bleeding, cathartics, &c. The vapour of hot vinegar is very useful. When the testes are affected they should be suspended on the patient kept in a horizontal posture



Lecture 26<sup>th</sup> by Doctor Smith held Nov 30<sup>th</sup> 1819

The next contagious disease and the last that I shall mention is the scrofulous angina, or ulcers of the throat it is evidently highly contagious. I have thought that it has sometimes appeared in persons who have had no communications with the sick of the disease persons may become so contaminated although they may not have the disease themselves as to communicate it to others thus we see it brought into physicians families and the physicians not affected themselves. It may be communicated by contaminated clothes. I can't tell the time that it comes on after infection it sometimes comes on in less than 14 days I have not seen it twice in the same person. Some (especially the weak) are more liable to it than others. It is not so liable to run through a family as some contagious diseases. It does not so often prove fatal to adults as to children. The symptoms soon refer about the throat and face and when the disease is violent the pulse is full and tense and attended with general fever and when considerable diarrhoea attends there is a peculiar delirium which attends this disease, the patient appearing to be asleep and talking but when he is roused up he is perfectly rational. When fatal the patient generally dies about the 4<sup>th</sup> day sometimes on the 3<sup>rd</sup> day with an uncertain period of eruption or efflorescence appears over the whole body of a scarlet colour which when the disease is violent are of a darker colour. The pulse is full and frequent on looking into the mouth we find coughs of an ash colour first about the fauces which afterwards become darker and separate leaving deep ulcers. It sometimes extends to the ear by which means the patient is frequently rendered deaf. Small spots appear on the surface in the form of petechiae. As to the treatment in this disease there is some difference of opinion Doct. Cullen is dissuaded bleeding altogether and advises the use of the bark, but some not withstanding bleed. There is nothing at first that contraindicates bleeding in this disease and can do no harm and probably may do good if taken in moderate quantities. There is no putrefaction in this disease the lined appearance upon the morbid action of the capillaries. Bloodletting if not in the commencement of the disease is probably injurious. Emetics such as ipecac, bloodroot and sulphate of mercury are proper in the commencement of the disease. Cathartics of a strong kind ought to be avoided, but mild ones are useful especially in the beginning. Calomel is as good a cathartic as any, it cannot produce its specific action in time to be of any use. Sulphur of mercury given in doses of from 1 to 2 grains is of use as an emetic. Cathartics acts as a local application. Local applications are the most effectual given in this disease, Empoicum is one of the most effectual given so as to act powerful upon the part. Ardant spirits are useful. I have tried the sulphate of mercury and with effect in changing the discharge & solution of the sulphate of copper instead of astringent gargles has been very useful. Also Corrosive sublimate as a local application. With regard to medicine which act upon the system cathartics should be given to open the bowels, and as to peruvian bark we can't give enough to act upon.

the system, External applications, blisters have not answered my expectations I am cautious of using them as they have a tendency to become gangrenous. The application of cold water from what I can learn is a successful remedy. I have not tried it but once. There is no particular specific in this disease. The food and drink should consist of gruel and panada and any agreeable liquid. Patients after this disease are very liable to anasarca, it follows mild as well as more violent cases, In this kind of anasarca there is no affection of any of the organs of the viscera. The best remedy for this kind of anasarca is the digitalis or fox glove and peruvian bark.

Lecture 27<sup>th</sup> by Doct<sup>r</sup> Smith del<sup>d</sup> December 9<sup>th</sup> 1819

We have now gone over those diseases which are called febrile, or what Doct<sup>r</sup> Cullen places under the class pyrexia. We see that most diseases arise from different causes and are different in their effects upon the system. Since diseases have specific causes certainly it is improper to class all diseases under one head or two heads but each disease ought to have its particular name. One disease does not run into another as was formerly supposed. There is but one fever which is general or arises independent of local inflammation and even this has lately been disputed. Typhus and intermittents are the only fevers which arise independent of contagion. I believe that two diseases may affect the system at the same time.

Hæmorrhage. It is of two kinds spontaneous and distinct. 1<sup>st</sup> when it is thrown out by the secretants without any change of structure. 2<sup>nd</sup> when it arises from morbid structure such as fungus &c. By doctor Cullen hæmorrhage was divided into active and passive. Spontaneous bleeding is produced by rupture of a vessel and there is no

such thing, as vis a tergo. It often takes place, without any increased action, it seems to depend upon the capillaries retaining the blood to them selves, this is proved by, nose muzzles, leucis fungus &c. There are some cases where the capillaries are affected universally over the system Hemorrhage rarely comes on in those cavities of the body that are closed but in those that have some exit from the body, as the nose intestines &c. There is sometimes a congenital disposition to hemorrhage, in this case it is sometimes discharged into the cellular substance forming petechia or vibices Opium has stopped hemorrhage from the nose in several instances after astringents and tonics had failed Hemorrhage does not depend on the condition of the blood, but upon an undue balance between the action of the arteries and veins, the veins refusing to take up the blood as fast as it is given out by the arteries, sometimes it is produced by cold rendering the veins torpid In some cases of hemorrhage no general remedy will have any effect as when the bleeding arises from a morbid structure whatever cuts off the whole morbid structure cures the disease Sometimes bleeding arises from increased action of the arteries throwing out more blood than the veins can take up, in this case cold applied in the neighborhood will check the bleeding, but there is another kind more obstinate where cold applied to the part will increase the disease, in such cases opium and external warmth will check it speedily There is frequently a tendency to bleed in old people where cold does harm and opium



always stops it. As to remedies they should be different in different cases. When there is considerable action present bleeding is sometimes useful but it may generally be put down as a fact that when one full bleeding does not check haemorrhage that after bleedings will do no good. Astringents will sometimes check it but they have often disappointed me I am disposed to think that they are useful in no other way than by exciting nausea. Another set of remedies are emetics, Blue vitriol checks haemoptisis very certainly Oil of turpentine is sometimes useful Trilleum is very good for uterine haemorrhage. Opium is the remedy most to be depended upon, it will stop haemorrhage even from small arteries when divided.

Lecture 28<sup>th</sup> Del'd by Doctor Smith Dec 10<sup>th</sup> 1819  
Epistaxis. This most generally affects young subjects under the age of puberty, when used by accident, heat or violent exercise it generally checks it. The remedies are cold astringents, snuff put into the nose, bleeding to produce faintness. It is not very dangerous unless it occurs in haemorrhagic dispositions in which case opium will often check it as likewise will emetics, blisters are too slow to be depended upon in haemorrhagic dispositions. Opium will sometimes stop it even in youth. The patients have a peculiar countenance and pulse like that in dropsy. When the constitution is broken down it requires a different treatment, warm applications are to be made and stimulants are to be given internally. Blood root is useful, I never have heard much of the preparation of iron. Position ought to be attended to. I have seen two cases where a horizontal position checked the bleeding. Astringents may be drawn up into the nose by solution of white vitriol or alum, these sometimes fail. In extreme cases a string may be run down the nose and a dovil of lint tied to it and drawn up into the posterior nares so as to plug it up. The remedies that are best when cold wont answer are opium, blood root, tincture of yucca &c. The acetate of lead is sometimes useful. The next case of bleeding is haemoptisis. This does not occur until after the age of puberty, it is not often fatal from the immediate loss of blood but sometimes it proves suddenly fatal. There is one singular fact attending haemoptisis and that is that

a small quantity of blood discharged from the lungs prostrates the patient as much as a large quantity from any other part. Patients are not so apt to die of consumption after large as they are after small and frequent discharges. As to the prognosis, when it comes on in consequence of the suppression of some other discharge it is not so dangerous as otherwise. It does not produce consumption by a rupture of a blood vessel terminating in suppuration, but the predisposition appears to be the same as to consumption. As to the stopping the haemorrhage in the lungs, it seems sometimes to depend upon the arterial action, in this case bleeding from the arm will often check it, but when it is attended with debility, it does hurt. Emetics to keep up nausea are generally useful, and I never have known full vomiting do harm, but frequently cures it. Sulphate of copper is perhaps the best bloodroot when we want to keep up nausea for a considerable time is better. Opium given alone is not of so much use as when combined with some other medicine as opium and a decoction of lead. Calomel is sometimes useful by producing salivation. The body should be kept warm especially the lower extremities. It very often comes on with a cough and ought to be considered as an incipient consumption. The commencement in general bleeding is the most important and when attended with cough opium combined with some other medicine is very useful. Blisters are to be kept up on the throat. Hematemesis or bleeding from the stomach, the blood in this case is generally thrown up by spitting, sometimes this repeated and sometimes blood appears in the stools. It is preceded by fainting and nausea and almost always preceded with some disorder of the viscera of the abdomen. Remedies. Astringents such as allumina sugar of lead afterwards such remedies as act upon the visceral parts especially the liver such as calomel. Opium combined with bloodroot or other nauseating remedies, or astringents are the remedies to be depended upon. Bleeding sometimes takes place in the intestines towards their upper extremity. On dissection there is found small black points generally occupying a considerable surface from which the blood flows and not from a single vessel. This disease requires the same treatment as hematemesis. Hemorrhoids. This frequently arises from a morbid structure or partial tumor, it is not cured by general remedies, the tumors are to be cut off by the knife, or ligature, the former however is generally preferable, there is no danger of hemorrhage following the operation. Corrosiveness is to be obviated by laxatives such as the decoction of copaliba or white pine turpentine, the colic may be taken on a little sugar and afterwards the yolk of an egg should be taken. Iron null sometimes cures the predisposition to the disease. An ointment of nutgalls or opium is sometimes useful. Pressure made by bandages is sometimes necessary. It commonly comes on late in life and in injured constitutions.

Lecture 29<sup>th</sup> del'd by Doct Smith December 11<sup>th</sup> 1819

I come now to speak of haemorrhage from the urinary organs. When blood appears in the urine we can not always tell from what part it sprang, whether from the prostate, bladder or kidneys, when it comes from the urethra the last urine is generally clean, When blood comes from the bladder it is uncertain whether it comes from the bladder or kidneys, we must judge from other symptoms. When from the bladder it frequently comes in considerable quantity attended with pain in the region of the bladder. It is sometimes idiopathic in the kidneys in younger subjects whether from some inflammation or what I do not know. We can't always determine whether it is from the kidneys or bladder however the practice is the same. It sometimes comes on in the kidneys in consequence of a blow in the region of the kidneys. When the bleeding is in consequence of a stone astringents and aëolics should be given. When from morbid structure I don't know of any remedy that will cure it. In idiopathic bleeding from the kidneys give opium combined with acetate of lead and turpentine. When it is in consequence of a stricture or enlargement of the prostate gland the must be removed and the disease generally gets well without any further treatment. There is a kind of haemorrhage peculiar to females, which takes place in the uterus. This kind of bleeding may be distinguished from the menstrual discharge by its coagulating, there is more or less blood discharged immediately after delivery but of this kind of haemorrhage I shall speak in my discourse upon midwifery. That kind of haemorrhage which I have referred to at this time generally takes place about the age of forty, after having had a number of children, it comes on a little before or after the menstrual discharge, the blood coagulates, and is filled with a the venous it is frequently mistaken by many women for an abortion. It may be easily distinguished from pregnancy by the enlargement coming on sooner and is not attended with that sickness of stomach that attends pregnancy and there is more tenderness about the part. I don't know as there is any medicine that will immediately check it the uterine should be kept warm, the patient should keep in a horizontal posture, or the lower extremities a little raised, cold should be applied to the region of the uterus. Opium combined with sugar of lead, alum, or other astringents is the best remedy during the bleeding. The fits of haemorrhage generally come on once or twice a month, and we should during the interval give some medicine to stop the coming on of any more fits, For this purpose iron is as efficacious as any given in as large a quantity as the stomach will bear iron is better than bark. Costiveness should be avoided by neutral salts. The compound tincture of quassia sometimes operates as aëstive when given in full doses. The only thing in it that is aëstive it is its operating as aëstive, it is composed of Gum Guaiac ʒi Aloes ʒss. Symp. Sassafras ʒss. Sul. Indul ʒss. Spirit. a. ʒss. pint. dose one table spoon full increased if necessary. As to bleeding, I never saw a case that seemed to indicate it, I suppose that injections might be used but it is necessary that they



should be applied to the surface of the uterus in order to be of any use, and it is very difficult to inject a fluid into the uterus. Trillium has cured one patient, when other medicines have failed.

Lecture 30<sup>th</sup>. Sept. December 13<sup>th</sup> 1812. Leys. Smith M.D.  
I shall now proceed to speak of diseases of the pulmonary organs and in the first place of those of the lungs. It is proper however before speaking of the diseases to consider the physiology and functions of the lungs. In the act of breathing the lungs are perfectly passive, it being performed by the action of the parts about the thorax. In the cases of the diseases of the lungs one of two kinds one external as when the air is prevented from entering the lungs by any thing destroying the action of the muscles, or placed in the cavity of the thorax on them is a cavity communicating with cavity of the thorax this letting air into the cavity of the thorax external to the lungs and not into the lungs when the thorax is enlarged or when there is any pressure applied to the larynx impeding the passage of the air. Besides those causes which are external there are other set of causes which depend upon the condition of the lungs themselves. In cases that depend upon an external cause the remedies are external and I shall not speak of them at present but shall speak of those that are internal. In those cases affecting the lungs themselves the air is excluded by a viscid mucus or some fluid filling up the vessels of the lungs and by that means excluding the air from coming in contact with the lungs as in asthma. None the less the coming on of some kind of asthma is owing to the destruction of the lungs by a viscid mucus. This sudden coming on of asthma has induced some to suppose that it was owing to spasm, but we have no ground to suppose that there is any muscular fibres in the lungs and indeed there is no occasion for them. In asthma there is a change in the membranes of the face pouring out a viscid fluid. We have no reason to doubt but that there is a similar affection of the lungs at the same time, and asthma is always attended with a hoarse voice in breathing like air passing through a pipe. It appears to be very similar to the heaves in horses or of hoarseness made to expel the air from the lungs & to the milder affections of the air upon the lungs it has been explained in different ways it was formerly thought that the blood was oxygenated in the lungs but it has been found of late that the blood is decarbonised in the lungs the carbon is discharged from the blood in the lungs the lungs are an excretory organ the carbon from the blood being given out. It is the first disease that I shall mention is consumption. It either belongs to the diseases of the sanguiferous system but as I did not speak of it under that head I will consider it in this place. In consumption patients do not die in consequence of the destruction of the lungs being destroyed but from emaciation. It is owing to a peculiar morbid action of the mucus membrane of the lungs it is sometimes preceded by inflammation. It commences with a cough the expectoration at first small in quantity it afterwards becomes green and thickens and at last becomes pure pus. This purulent discharge is capable of producing hectic fever without any

absorption of the substance of the lungs. If consumption were in consequence of tubercles the expectation would take place more sudden. Consumption rarely takes place under the age of puberty, although it does sometimes the same may be said of old age, it most commonly comes on between fifteen and forty years. It has been thought to be hereditary and is perhaps as properly considered as any other disease. It has been asserted to be contagious by some and in some instances it appears to be under particular circumstances as to the nature of the disease it appears to be a local disease not depending on the state of the system generally, seldom occurring after very febrile diseases, as typhus dysentery and intermittent fever. As to the cure we are not in possession of any remedy at present which will cure the disease. We merely attempt at present to palliate or relieve the symptoms. It is said to be a disease of temperate climates, it sometimes begins in the cold winter weather and disappears in the summer but is not always the case. It sometimes follows other diseases as the measles. As to the management which acts in consumptive people, it is thought to be by checking perspiration this might be elevated by clothes but the lungs ought then be exposed to the action of the cold this might be elevated by going into a warmer climate or continuing in a warm one. If they have taken place a change of temperature is of no effect as to the use of sea voyages in consumption it is probable that if the patient could be kept off at sea all the time it would be useful but small voyages or visiting is of little use, and not so good as removal into the country. As to clothing and department. The patient should have some garment which will exclude the external air, some kind of shawl answers this purpose very well. As to the department they are much better warmed by a stove than by a common fire place. As to the color of clothing, white is warmer than black except when the temperature is over a hundred. I shall now enter the subject further in my next lecture.

Lecture 8<sup>th</sup> del<sup>d</sup> December 14<sup>th</sup> by John Smith M.D.  
Consumption appears to be more frequent at present than formerly, this has been attributed to two causes change in diet and dress and I am inclined to think that there is more die latterly of this disease than formerly. The change in diet is chiefly in the present use of coffee and tea these both have a stimulating quality and of course the use of it is hurtful in some instances. Respecting dress so far as I can recollect they are warmer than formerly and their apartments are warmer and more comfortable, so that I am inclined to think that the change respecting the dress is unimportant. There is another cause which seems to produce consumption more than formerly, this is there is more people follow occupations of a sedentary kind than formerly and respecting occupation more die of consumption that do not labor than of those that do and that sedentary people are the most liable



to it as there more weakness of the system in such people  
than in those that are in the open air as those that are in  
the open air become pontifical against the cold. Horse  
exercise is one of the best preventatives to consumption and  
it is probably owing to this that phlegmians namely die of  
consumption. There is no occupation that fortifies the system  
so well against consumption as agriculture. There is three  
or four kinds of consumptions, first in consequence of some  
asthmatic affection, second in consequence of inflamma-  
tion of the lungs third tubercular consumption, these  
tubercles have been supposed to arise in consequence of some  
asthmatic affection, but I have some doubts whether tubercles  
produce consumption I believe they are the effect and  
not the cause of consumption. Respecting the treatment  
of consumption, bleeding has been recommended by some  
probably from its being useful in that arising from inflamma-  
tion of the lungs, it has likewise been disapproved  
by others. It has probably saved some cases of sanguine temper-  
ament, and in some by bringing on debility it seems to  
have produced it, as a general rule it can't be relied upon  
another remedy recommended by a great many is blistering and  
issues, before hectic fever comes on these are sometimes useful, but  
they are not afterwards, after matter is formed they irri-  
tate the system too much. Another set of remedies are  
emetics. In cases of incipient consumption they have  
sometimes cured it, for this purpose sulphate of copper, arsenic  
and sulphate of zinc have been used, when hectic fever  
has taken place they are wholly useless. Mercury in the  
incipient stage is sometimes useful by producing salivation  
removing the cough and other symptoms frequently,  
this proves that by exciting strong gastric irritation  
we may suppress the symptoms. Where there is no salivation  
attended by吐涎 there are, sometimes useful merely to keep the  
bowels regular any thing further tends to weaken the patient.  
Balsamic remedies have formerly given in order to keep  
up the nervous in the lungs, but this is purely fanciful  
they are generally hurtful by their stimulating quality.  
Mucilaginous remedies are sometimes useful in moderating the  
irritation and thus allaying the cough. A decoction of the  
island mops is mucilaginous and tonic and may be useful.  
As to lozenges of iron bark &c. they all fail when hectic has  
taken place, they have a tendency rather to produce stercora.  
Digitalis sometimes relieves the symptoms by diminishing  
the cough and irritation, it does not prove diuretic as  
is water in some of the cavities of the body. About twenty  
years ago inhalation of vapour into the lungs was tried.  
Atmospheric air combined with hydrogen without any use  
other combined with acetic acid was used without any benefit from  
it, bees wax and resin is likewise unsuccessful, of late time  
has been tried Opium has done more for consumption than  
any other remedy combined with calomel, opium, blood  
root, or tartar emetic by removing the cough.



the diet it was formerly, the practice to keep consumptive patients on a milk and vegetable diet, but this has gone out of use, some can use milk and to some it appears to be hurtful. Some cases substances are generally agreeable. Some eat meat with impunity, I don't wear prohibit their eating it. I don't believe that consumptive patients are either killed or cured by diet. As to drinks fermented liquors are generally injurious when it is attended with heat & violent spirits, don't produce it, as drunkards hardly if ever die of consumption. Some patients receive relief from the use of spirits, Brandy, milk and sugar is sometimes useful.

Lecture 3<sup>rd</sup> del. by Valtha Smith Nov. 6<sup>th</sup> December 15<sup>th</sup> 1819  
There is one remedy, which has lately been highly recommended by some in consumption which I forgot to mention when speaking of that disease. I never saw a case of consumption cured by it. Indeed we have not as yet had any remedy that would cure it, and it is probable we never shall be able to cure it after hectic has taken place. At any rate we can't give at present any very flattering account about it all that we can do at present is to relieve those diseases tending to consumption and thus prevent its taking place. Bleeding undoubtedly is a very useful remedy for relieving cough tending to consumption. I know of 2 cases where profuse & accidental bleeding cured diseases tending to consumption. If bleeding is made use of it ought to be copious and at the commencement of the disease. Respecting the use of opiates of some kind in this case they are only useful at the commencement. At the first stage when it diminishes the pulse and relieves the inflammation symptoms it may be continued for a considerable time. When combined with some emetic drug is generally useful. If vigorous measures are to be adopted it should be early in the disease otherwise it may destroy the life of the patient. I give pills for a bad cough is composed of 1 grain of opium 1/2 grain of belladonna 1/2 grain of squills 1/2 grain of tartar emetic. The next disease I shall mention is the cough. It has been ranked among the inflammatory diseases. It was formerly supposed to be an affection of the trachea but it is a morbid affection of the whole of the bronchial vessels. Bleeding has generally been recommended but it can't be relied upon wholly, in some cases it seems to shorten the lives of the patient as was the case with Garrison. Washington who died of this disease. It most common in children. It seems to arise from a species of epidemic. The best remedies are the tartar emetic and other emetics in this disease. Bloodroot is the remedy in which the most is to be depended upon. I have never lost a single patient in this disease since I knew the virtues of this remedy. I use a tartar emetic infusion - I give a tablespoonfull once in ten hours until it relieves the patient. Manure has been recommended but it does not have time to produce its proper effects. As to cathartics the best is to be untried further than this they are

harmful. Blisters extensively applied about the thorax are useful  
Inhalations of vapour, (I don't know but vapour arising from warm  
water is as good as any) sometimes of use to assist, it spites  
perspiration &c. These may be cases where the operation of  
bronchotomia may relieve, but generally the disease is too low  
down for this operation to relieve the disease.  
The next disease is the asthma. It sometimes takes place in  
childhood. It more generally comes on after puberty, both sexes are  
liable to it. It is not often cured. It does not often kill suddenly  
but terminates in consumption or dropsy. It seems to arise from  
a morbid condition of the mucous membrane of the lungs. There is a  
great many kinds of asthma described by different writers  
it has generally been supposed to be produced by spasm  
but this is not the case, there being no spasmodic affection.  
There appears to be something in irritation which affects  
asthmatical patients. A fit of asthma is sometimes produced  
by substances inhaled into the lungs as the pollen of  
certain plants or spices. This last is so offensive to some  
that they can hardly be in the room where it is.  
Remedy. Emetics frequently put a stop to the fit, likewise  
blue vomit. The lobelia in later is sometimes of service.  
Stimulants sometimes cures the fits, the seed, tincture  
or plant may be given, also making the root has been of  
service to some and some root. Opium combined with  
anesthetics is useful, likewise digitalis is beneficial. The pill  
above mentioned is also useful in this disease. It is relieved  
by being at sea but not on the sea shore. Sometimes it  
runs into consumption at other times it terminates in  
As to diet asthmatical patients should abstain from  
fermented liquors and be careful what they eat. Blisters  
and issues are sometimes useful. Bleeding to fainting  
sometimes relieves the fits but this is not to be  
depended upon solely at all times.

Lecture 33<sup>rd</sup> Del. by J. Smith M.D. December 18<sup>th</sup>  
Besides these diseases of the lungs that are mentioned  
there are other chronic affections such as chronic cough  
dyspnoea &c. This kind of affections arise from a change  
in the structure of the lungs. Adhesions frequently form  
about the surface of the lungs, there often cases where collections  
of matter lie concealed in the lungs for a great length of time  
when the patient is affected with chronic cough, dyspnoea &c.  
without any change of structure the medicines mentioned  
yesterday may cure it but when accompanied with a change  
of structure they will not. We shall next proceed to consider  
the diseases of the digestive organs these consist of the mouth  
stomach intestines liver pancreas &c. In the stomach  
undergoes a change formerly supposed to depend on  
aliments it was attributed to fermentation but this is not  
the case, The immediate cause depends upon the  
liquor secreted by the internal coats of the stomach.



The diseases of the digestive organs may be divided into two kinds those depending upon a change of action and those depending upon a change of structure. A long continued change of action upon an organ may change the structure of the organ. They may also be divided according as they affect the whole or only one of the organs of digestion &c. As to the power of the digestive organs there is no difference in the blood of different animals, the chyle is the same whether the animal is carnivorous or a ruminant. The first disease that I shall mention of the digestive organs is dyspepsia. This consists in a failure of digestion. The stomach is disordered by other parts of the alimentary canal likewise by affections of the uterus, urinary organs, skin and extremities also by sympathy of the mind. As to the remedies proper in dyspepsia we must have regard to the particular symptoms, every thing that keeps up the disease should be avoided. Acidity sometimes prevails in the stomach, this was formerly supposed to arise from fermentation of the food in the stomach but of late it is supposed to be secreted by the stomach. I know one instance where this liquor was so strong as to destroy all the lower teeth whilst the upper teeth remained perfectly sound. Respecting the gas it was formerly supposed to be set at liberty by the fermenting substances in the stomach but is probably secreted, or is immediately extricated from the secreted fluids. Medicines which act merely on the contents of the stomach are inefficient they should have some action on the coats of the stomach thereby altering the secretions of the stomach. Emetics by merely emptying the stomach is of little use and often injurious. The same may be said of cathartics which are useful to keep the bowels regular. The proper remedies are such as act on the stomach itself and alter its secretions. Tonics are sometimes useful when the patient is debilitated. Bitters run to weaken the system such as the hops &c. some of the others possess other qualities as the aloes, this is unless there is haemorrhoidal affections. The pomegranate is sometimes useful but is injurious when the patient is bilious. Iron is useful if the bowels are kept regular. Remedies applied to other parts of the body. If the patient has cold feet they should be kept warm as well as the whole body. Some cases have been cured by the bath the cold is preferable to the warm. Blisters on the stomach or back are sometimes of service. Eruptions on the skin are not to check but with caution. The cause of the disease is sometimes in the rectum as is the case in haemorrhoidal affections. Costiveness is sometimes the cause. As to drink and food. A good deal of drunk is injurious. Wine and fermented liquor with food in a moderate quantity is not injurious. Ardent spirits should never be taken but as a medicine as it destroys the power of the digestive organs. Coffee and tea produce dyspepsia they contain some narcotic or stimulant quality. Some kinds of food is injurious. In acute diseases we may take the appetite for a guide but in chronic diseases we should always suspect it. The cause of the disease ought to be



looked for in some of the habits and it is well to change a  
many of the habits as possible to include the injurious  
one. It is difficult to lay down any rules respecting diet  
solids are more easily digested than the softer kinds of  
food. Milk is frequently injurious animal food is  
injurious when confined upon it for a great length  
of time

Lecture 34<sup>th</sup> by William Smith M.D. December 8<sup>th</sup> 1810  
When speaking of the broken diet in dyspepsia I observed  
that ancient opinions were injurious likewise the practice of  
confining patients to animal food is injurious. It is better to  
use a mixture of animal and vegetable food. The patient should  
not take food between meals or what is sometimes better but  
twice a day. When food is taken into the stomach whilst food  
previously taken is undergoing digestion it seems to interrupt  
the action going on in the stomach. The English method  
of eating I think is preferable to any other they eat a full  
meal of meat at noon their meals at morning and evening  
consists of some lighter kind of food. As to the remedies  
proper for dyspepsia I mentioned some of them in my  
last lecture but there is some which I have not men-  
tioned Opium is sometimes an excellent remedy. Wine is  
sometimes useful. Mercury sometimes succeeds by increasing  
the action of the stomach. Bismuth has not cured any that  
I have seen. Expectorant sometimes brings on the disease but  
it is generally of great use it is best for the patient to take  
a journey. The patient should eat the meat but not  
bunches up too much. The reason on cold health is useful but  
the cold is the best. I shall next proceed to speak of  
constipation. This is a habit in which the food is too long in the  
alimentary canal. When constipation prevails cathartics  
should not be given but it ought to be obviated by laxatives.  
It is attended with a deficiency of secretions and the peristaltic  
motion is too slow. Sometimes it is in consequence of some  
obstruction in the alimentary canal. This sometimes arises  
from the colon sometimes it arises from piles or  
stricture. We should increase the action of the intestines  
Cathartics are injurious we should substitute laxatives  
they should be continued until they restore the action.  
Laxatives for patients are very often cured with tonics combined  
with laxatives. Astringents are sometimes useful. Aloe gum  
guaiacum is sometimes useful. I have given a great use  
the ferulacinate medicines especially the balsam of anise  
in full doses of a teaspoon full at a time also the rectified  
pine turpentine. The compound tincture of opium is a good  
medicine. Calomel again at night followed by castoreum  
is frequently useful. A mixture composed of 1 oz. Colley, 1 oz.  
1/3 ginger 1/3 Rheubarb gives a teaspoon full twice  
a day is a good remedy. Alcohol is injurious, wine is not so good  
as brandy. Coffee with sometimes prevents it. The medicinal soft  
3 teaspoon full of cream of tartar one of potash in half a  
pint of water is sometimes useful. Phosphate is better than the

sulphuret of soda. The next disease that I shall mention is  
is diarrhoea. It is of two kinds acute and chronic. The  
acute is generally to the season and diet of the patient. It  
consists in an increased motion of the intestines. Increased  
frequency of stools does not constitute diarrhoea except they  
are liquid. Purgatives sometimes cure it. If the bowels are  
overcome opium combined with <sup>and rhubarb</sup> is a good remedy. Stomachics  
are sometimes useful. The surface should be kept warm.  
Chronic diarrhoea is somewhat different. The stools are  
dense in proportion to the number, it is more distinct  
than the acute. Cathartics are injurious. The perfectly ash  
bark is the most useful remedy in this disease. But galls  
and nutmeg in doses of a teaspoon full is sometimes useful.  
Opium will merely suspend it. The bowels should be kept warm.  
Blisters are rubefacients applied to the abdomen is sometimes of  
great service. The food should be taken in small quantities  
and not frequent. The drink should be but in small  
quantities.

Lecture 35<sup>th</sup> by Doctor Smith December 20<sup>th</sup> 1819  
The next disease of the chyliferous system that I shall mention  
is cholera. It is attended with pain in the abdomen generally  
about the navel and colic, vomiting and purging. It is owing  
to an interruption of the peristaltic motion of the intestines.  
After repeated actions of the upper part of the intestinal canal  
the action becomes inverted. If an emetic is given the contents of  
of the stomach are first evacuated and afterwards bile is brought  
up by the inverted action of the upper part of the intestines.  
Bile is not the cause of cholera as some have supposed, it acts  
as a remedy to check purging besides as a stimulus. In cases of  
interruption of the intestinal canal sometimes the bile is  
brought into the stomach before purging takes place and  
is brought up by the first effort to vomit. Cholera has  
been divided into bilious, phlegmatic and hysterical cholera but  
there is no need of this division. There is no such thing as  
bilious cholera. The causes of cholera are various, Arises from poisonous  
substances received into the stomach produce symptoms of cholera.  
It is produced by improper or indigestible food received into an  
empty stomach also from causes which act on other parts of the body,  
as cold. All these reject the system frequently relieves itself or has  
been relieved by cathartics but there has been a predisposition  
sometimes to it and this is more obstinate to cure the disease, we  
ought to look well to the cause. If it arises from improper food  
an emetic should be given. If it is brought on by accident we ought  
to cure it by calkalls, one of the best remedies is pearl ash or what  
is better let from ashes. Magnesia succeeds well. I have given it  
in doses of  $\frac{1}{2}$  at a time, it sometimes is purged up, but  
generally always to have some effect. This operates as a correct  
on one sometimes. When there is not any accident all that is  
necessary is to restore the action of the intestinal canal.  
An evacuation may be produced by a cathartic without any  
effect upon the disease. As to cathartics there is judgment to



believe in the use of them. Strong cathartics are objectionable from this cause, they keep up the inverted action and do not remove the prostatic position but often after the operation of drastic purgatives the bowels often fall into the same state again. Purgative cathartics are sometimes immediately rejected in this case opium is the best remedy on combined with calomel in a pill and with of itself often cures the disease. The warm bath of ten species the peristaltic motion by taking off the stricture, the surface should be kept warm especially the feet. If the disease does not yield to this treatment a blister should be applied to the abdomen when this fails cold water should open the abdomen & lower ailments or injected into the rectum with sometimes prove successful when other remedies have failed. The cold in this case and as a stimulant. It is sometimes better than the warm bath but the warm bath should be tried first. As to the use of jalap and calomel in this disease jalap is one of the worst remedies that I have known in full doses it is sure to purge the patient. Calomel in small doses, as one grain once or twice, or combined with aloes is an excellent remedy. A full evacuation from the stomach with frequently, cures the disease. The neutral salts especially astringent with are useful. In some severe cases an infusion of tobacco smoke has some times cured or what is better an infusion of tobacco, it never ought to exceed  $\frac{1}{2}$  to a pint of water and one half injected at once if too not have its proper effect the other half may be given afterwards. The night to be cautious in the use of injections of an infusion of tobacco that too much tobacco be not used as such effects may cause from an over dose. Warm water injected into the rectum brings on perspiration and sometimes relieves where the pain is violent and attended with inflammation. Should be tried if this fails cold water should be dashed on the abdomen and lower extremities sometimes successful when other remedies fail. Physicians are weak in this disease in the endeavour to procure an evacuation. Sometimes if entered through the whole intestinal canal the whole being inverted in its action and the faces are brought up by various things, it is attended with great danger. There is medical small to the contents of the intestines where the colon & the other parts of the large intestine are brought on all the symptoms of colic when strangulated and we have this reason ought always make inquiry when a patient is affected with colic whether the patient has a rupture or hernia.

Lecture 36<sup>th</sup> by N. Smith M.D. December 21<sup>st</sup> 1818.  
On remittent cholera which I forgot to mention, that in remittent cholera is attended with a full pulse bleeding is of great importance and should be the first thing tried. Whether cathartics I did not mention is the old of castor given in the dose of half of an ounce but I have not derived any beneficial benefit from it. The next disease that I shall mention is dysentery. Dr Cullen says it is a contagious disease but it does not always appear to be contagious. Shows that one



contagious differ from those that are not, the contagious is  
always combined with dysphres. It is confined to warm climates  
and seasons generally but this is not always the case sometimes  
it appears in the winter. Symptoms Custom Cullen says  
it is attended with fever, pain and tenderness. The stools are frequent  
and gripping consisting of bloody mucus without any small bits  
means are taken to procure evacuations the is generally no local  
small. It attacks in different ways, sometimes it is ushered in  
by diarrhoea, but frequently by constiveness. As to its duration  
there is no definite period of time it lasts, it sometimes terminates  
in three or four days and at other times continues as many weeks.  
It is one of those diseases that can be interrupted by medicines.  
The longer it continues the more it is to cure. Some suppose  
that it arises from the bile becoming relaxed, others from  
a check to the perspiration others from a fever being in upon  
the viscera of the abdomen, but neither of these opinions appears  
to be correct. Its seat appears to be in the colon. There is no  
evidence that it arises from bile bile in the stools is no evidence  
of this as it is produced by irritation applied to the intestinal  
canal as emetics increase the secretion from the lachrymal  
glands. Next the state of the surface of the body has some  
influence in this disease is probable. Cholera morbus has some  
affinity to dysentery, it is more common from dysentery  
Young children are more liable to it than adults, old and young  
but people are more liable to it when it happens. To very young  
children, pregnant women, people of riper age and constitution  
and especially to children affected with hooping cough it is  
very dangerous in the latter case commonly fatal. Abundant  
opium in a moderate quantity prevents the disease. As to the remedies  
people differ but it is generally agreed that the peristaltic  
action should be kept up. The bowels might be relieved by mild  
cathartics. Strong cathartics ought to be avoided they are evidently  
useful as dysentery have found the intestinal canal can be accounted for  
I don't know that the formation of scybala can be accounted for  
but by the peristaltic motion of the colon not corresponding  
with the rest of the intestines. Strong cathartics do more  
in the lower part of the intestines which excite perspiration are given  
in this vision emetics may be given in the commencement of  
this disease, or a medicine which will operate as an emetic, rather  
than a disphoretic, acting, cure to remove the disphoretic effect  
The patient should be kept warm. Small doses of emetic tartar  
as he given combined with laudanum is a good remedy. Another  
which is useful is Vit. Alba & Z. Arum. S. cum. M. la. to calm the  
stomach. Niter / Mint Decant the liquor and give of it one liable of  
full at first as an emetic the surface being kept warm, after full  
purging is produced it should be continued in small doses as a tee  
spoon full at a time. It sometimes passes into the second stage  
when it is to diarrhoea where violent remedies are helpful they  
should be more steadily and less powerful. 1 grain of opium 1/2 grain  
of calomel 1/2 grain of opium combined in a pill is good in this stage  
To great many cathartics have been used one of the worst is castor  
oil. Mucilages can't reach the diseased intestines to soothe them  
as formerly supposed on account of the mucus secreted by the intestine

they may be of some service Injections seem to do more harm than good. Rhusculd I have not derived any benefit from Jalap is worse but it has been given without killing the patient. Extract of butternut has been used and I think it a good remedy. Nutmeg salt, especially combined with tartaric acid is useful. Spices is a good remedy. 13 of if used boiled in q.s. of water as an injection is useful in many cases. Injections are not so useful as formerly supposed, and to be of service they must have some qualities besides mucilaginous. Astringent injections are useful in some cases. I shall speak further on dysentery in my next lecture.

Lecture 3<sup>rd</sup> by Doct<sup>r</sup> Smith December 22<sup>nd</sup> 1847  
Respecting the use of astringents in dysentery, there has been a great diversity of opinion. Sometimes in the commencement they immediately cure, but when attended with fever they are worse. They are useful in the last stage such asalum, a decoction of oak bark, opium, tannin &c. Anomalous are sometimes useful in the last stage as opium. Another remedy of great use in dysentery is opium, if properly used it should be combined with some other medicine to keep up perspiration, when the disease is accompanied with hæmorrhage, opium given by injection is useful. In bad cases of dysentery there is frequently a want of urine for which the asclepias syriaca is useful. In this case it is a good symptom to which urine as copious as formerly. The patient should be kept warm and perspiration encouraged. There has been some assertion of the efficacy of the application of cold water by affusion the afterwards being kept warm. As to diet and drink the diet should be mucilaginous as to diet solid food is improper, it should consist of farinaceous substances. Some kinds of fruit are proper as huckleberries, blackberries &c. Lemons &c. apples are good so far as possible but sometimes fermenting cider is good. The next disorder that I should mention is Cholera morbus. On this disease there is a great quantity of fluid secreted in the stomach and intestines. It commences with vomiting of bilious matter accompanied with prostration of strength followed with diarrhoea. The bile that appears in this disease is the effect and not the cause of the disease. It is almost always brought on in the summer and autumn. When it has continued some hours there is a copious discharge of serum. It is dangerous in healthy people. As to the cure Opium is the best remedy given in the form of pill when the violent nature of the disease is very useful. Warmth should be applied to the extremities of the body especially the extremities. If it should arise in any other time of the year it should be treated with the same remedies. If it arises from indigestible food in the stomach it should be evacuated by an emetic. Besides those diseases which I have mentioned there is others where the bowels are affected as hypochondriasis and other diseases commonly called nervous which are generally cured by some medicine which acts on the stomach.



and bowels Astoringer to do not succeed with me, sometimes colic is the least remedy. Sometimes the spleen is enlarged this is sometimes accompanied with difficulty of breathing and cough in which it has been confounded with consumption. It has been so much enlarged as to weigh nine pounds. Another organ sometimes affected is the pancreas but I do not know what the symptoms would be in this case. Diseases of the liver. The functions of the liver are sometimes destroyed without the disorganization of the liver. Obstructions are sometimes produced by calculi lodged in the duct sometimes by tumor or loss of vitality or thickening of the coats of the duct. This comes on sudden and is preceded by some affections of the stomach and bowels. It is relieved generally by calomel and opium. There is other diseases of this organ where it does not perform its functions and the skin does not become yellow. The urine is always coloured with bile so as to colour a cloth when dip't in it.

Lecture 3<sup>rd</sup> by Doct<sup>r</sup> Smith & December 24<sup>th</sup> 1819  
Jaundice. The bile must be first secreted by the liver before it can give the yellow colour which appears in jaundice. When it is derived from calculi lodged in the ducts or from a cholelith and obstructing the bile it may be cured frequently. As they are of different consistencies they may be dissolved perhaps by remedies. It may arise from mere inactivity of the duct. The remedies in jaundice are but few. They almost all act on the alimentary canal. There is only three remedies which I found of service in jaundice these are Opium calomel and ipecac. Peking sometimes relieves also cathartics. As to ipecac whether it acts on the liver or alimentary canal. I do not know. Bile taken from other animals will not supply the place of human bile. Those remedies which I have mentioned have generally been successful with me. Now eggs have been recommended they are sometimes useful when the operation of a cathartic. Enlargement of the liver is caused by mercury and ipecac. Mercury or mercury applied on the region of the liver is of service. Audent spirits are the most frequent cause of enlargement of the liver. Enlargement of the liver the patient lies on the right side but sometimes they can't lie on either side and are obliged to lie on the back. Indigestion almost always attends. The patient should lay by the use of spirits before he can lie. Mercury should be continued for a great length of time. Mercury does not often suppurate but when it does it is preceded by some hardness and afterwards a soft spot is to be felt in the center generally surrounded by a hard edge. When a supuration takes place the abscess may be opened with great ease from the matter getting into the cavity of the abdomen. Suppuration sometimes follows evacuations or blisters on the region of the liver. When mercury and ipecac fail in enlargement of the liver it is incurable. It is generally incurable as to the



result of the disease. Nitric acid is sometimes successful, it seems to have an effect something similar to mercury. Diseases of the kidneys. The kidneys are very much influenced by other organs especially the skin and stomach or the aliment taken into the stomach. It is not often that the kidneys have any thing to do with dropsy. Diabetes. It is of two kinds, one where the urine abounds in sugar, undoubtedly from a broken constitution. The other where the urine contains uric acid matter. Perhaps the kidneys are not in fault in diabetes, and the remedies must act on the whole system. It generally comes on suddenly. Sometimes it arises from intemperance also from exposure to cold &c. Younger women are subject to it also people of a broken constitution. The kidneys are more soft whether from previous disease or not. I do not know. It is accompanied with a fasted breath, dry skin, indigestion, deficiency of perspiration great thirst, and a burning dyspnoea. The urine is generally comes on in cold weather. Remedies to diet it should be absolutely, consisting chiefly of animal food. The patient should abstain from drink of every kind or drink but little. Sulphuric ammonia or liquid ammonia saturated with sulphur, the hydrogen given in doses from 5 to 12 drops is a valuable medicine. The patient should clothe warm and exercise in the heat of the day to promote perspiration. Blisters of cantharides applied externally and given internally, is sometimes useful. The disease is to relapse after the first attack.

### Lecture 39 By Doct<sup>r</sup> Smith December 27<sup>th</sup> 1819

There is some other affection of the urinary organs which I have not mentioned. One is a want of retention of urine during sleep. It is owing to a relaxation of the urethra. It generally commences in childhood and sometimes continues a number of years, and is generally a hereditary disease to cure it is attended with pain and flaccidity of the muscles. The diet should consist of animal food avoiding liquids especially milk as it is one of the worst things the patient can take. The function of cantharides is useful by producing irritation on the neck of the bladder so that the patient will awake when the urine is discharged. The peruvian bark is sometimes useful. Steam in night is sometimes of service also. Blisters on the sacrum are useful. Another affection of the urinary organs is where the urine comes to flow without any change of structure but this is a more disease. I never saw but one case. That was in a healthy man, he had however been troubled previously with some bowel complaint. I gave him the tincture of cantharides and muric acid of iron and the patient recovered but which medicine cured him I can't tell. The next diseases that I shall mention are those of the genital organs of females. In females there is an everest. It takes place at the age of puberty or about the age of from 12 to 14 years of age at this time a remarkable change takes place in the

system, the breasts become turgid, and the health of the female is more or less affected. A deference of this evacuation at its proper time is attended with swelling, languor, yellow and bloated, the stomach is more or less affected with nausea and a depraved appetite. All these symptoms disappear with the appearance of the menstrual discharge. The menstrual discharge returns once in 4 weeks sometimes only once in 5 weeks. It was once supposed to be influenced by the moon. Afterwards from the supposition that the females bore - gave the cycle faster than the moon, but now it is accounted for in no other way than that it is a law of nature. The menstrual discharge is not blood, it never coagulates, it well remains shut up in the vagina without any separation of its parts. Doctor Cullen supposed that the menstrual discharge separates upon the ovary. Another theory is the the cause of suppression or retention is owing to the state of the liver. There is some facts to lead us to suppose that it depends upon the state of the genitive organs. Cough sometimes comes on in consequence of the disorder but where the cough precedes and this evacuation ceases in consequence of the cough it is incurable. With regard to remedies in suppression, they are tonic or stimulant except bleeding. No remedy will restore the discharge but at the period when it should come on. Now in retention we don't know the period when it should come on, in such cases there are but few remedies they are all stimulants and tonics. Some medicines act as specifics as ipecac and some others. I have not been successful with mercury. Colchicums sometimes succeed those of the stimulant kind as blood on the body but they seem to require something more permanently stimulant. Iron is a very useful remedy given in different forms. (I speak of iron dissolved) Iron filings sometimes succeed, but they ought to be pure. They sometimes operate as a cathartic by mechanical irritation. The black oxide is better than the iron filings, it is a pretty good medicine in such cases. The phosphate of iron is very innocent and efficacious but it is generally impure.  $\text{Fe}_3\text{P}$  of pure phosphate of iron will make the patient violently. Iron wine is an efficacious remedy given in wine or claret. It is a triple compound consisting of iron and murate of ammonia. Iron in this disease ought to be continued for a great length of time. Stimulant medicines as the compound tincture of gum guaiacum given in considerable doses and continued for a considerable length of time is useful.

Lecture 40<sup>th</sup> by Nathan Smith M.D. December 25<sup>th</sup> 1819  
speaking of the retention of the menses and the remedies proper for it, in my last lecture, I mentioned the use of iron and gum guaiac. Besides these there are some others as the oil of savine and other leucanthemali medicines, also the polio, jalisco and black bell. I do some of the stimulating gums as myrrh and galbanum have been used with success. The bowels should be kept well open, if in retention it should be stimulating.



consisting chiefly of animal food which should be well seasoned  
Wine is useful by its stimulus Milk is a bad diet for these patients  
Exercise either on horse back or walking is highly beneficial  
Suppression of the menses is when the female has menstruated  
and the discharge is stopped in consequence of something else besides  
pregnancy. It is sometimes brought on by cold and lying in  
the wet. Sometimes it is brought on by debilitating diseases or  
great loss of blood sometimes from causes which act on the  
mind as fear, terror or depression of spirits. At the time  
the discharge keeps up it is different in different women  
also in quantity discharged at a time. When there is a suppress-  
ion all the symptoms of retention at least come on. Now the  
treatment may be the same in some cases as in retention  
but sometimes when accompanied with plethora and fever  
bleeding is necessary also bathing the feet in warm water and  
cooling laxatives to keep the bowels regular are beneficial  
But when it arises from debility, the same remedies as for retention  
should be made use of. Besides these diseases or irregularities of  
the menstrual discharge, there is another that is when the  
menstrual discharge takes place regularly but is preceded  
and followed by pain. This disease is called dysmenorrhoea  
It is sometimes cured by conception but more frequently  
they are incapable of conception. There is frequently discharged  
a viscid mucus in the form of a membrane which is found on  
the surface of the uterus. Remedies. The gum guaiac given in large  
doses has succeeded with me oftener than any other remedy, but  
when the discharge is an opium must be given. Sometimes there  
is a great degree of sensibility of the uterine organs, in which  
case opium is useful to render the same less sensitive.  
The patient should be put to bed and kept warm. The opium  
should be given early in the night, before the pain comes  
on. Alcohol has been recommended in retention and suppression  
and also in dysmenorrhoea. Menorrhagia or profuse mensura-  
tion. Sometimes it is accompanied with hemorrhage and in such  
cases it should be treated as such. In profuse menstruation the  
patient should be placed in a horizontal posture, the body  
should be kept cool and the feet warm. It is cured by astringents  
and tonics sometimes iron and gum of oak are useful. Astringents  
such as sugar of lead alone or peruvian bark combined with  
opium are useful also opium alone or a decoction of oak  
bark is useful. Mucilaginous substances are useful on account  
of their operation on the uterine organs as gum arabic  
and tragacanth. Another disease of the genitive organs gonorrhoea  
is the leucorrhoea. This discharge is sometimes from the uterus  
and sometimes from the vagina. When it is from the uterus  
astringents should be applied to the vagina. When it proceeds from  
the uterus internal medicines must be used. In a great many  
cases it proceeds from the vagina but when it is from the  
uterus it more resembles menorrhagia. The internal  
remedies are tincture of caustic and gum of oak. As an  
astringent the gum caliche is the best. I put 13 of the gum  
caliche in one pint of water and give a wine glass full



three times a day. When general remedies fail local remedies should be tried. These sometimes succeed when general remedies fail. An injection of white vitriol in water is perhaps as good as any. Take of white vitriol from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  in a pint of water for an injection. Alum or nutgall as an injection is useful. To be effectual the should be frequently repeated. This may be thrown up by a syringe. The patient should be instructed to do this herself. The menses generally continue to the age of 45 but the time of their cessation is very different in different women. As long as this discharge continues the female is capable of bearing children. Some women are healthy at the time of the cessation of the menses and some are not. I don't know as iron will force this discharge or produce abortion. It is sometimes difficult to determine whether a suppression of the menses is in consequence of pregnancy or not. In such cases we sometimes give some medicine which will not produce abortion if it is from pregnancy, for this purpose iron is a very good remedy in cases of suppression where we think that it is owing to pregnancy. I do not know that even so large a dose of iron would produce abortion.

Lecture 41 by Nathan Smith M.D. Dec. 1. 1849. I shall now proceed to make a few observations on the disease of the absorbent system consisting of the lacteal lymphatics and their common trunk the thoracic duct. They are while appears to set bounds to the absorbent system as well as to the nerves. The exhalent appears to belong to the animal system. With regard to dropsy whether it is owing to the exhalent or absorbent, if we suppose that a very small quantity of matter or any simple fluid it is taken up by the absorbents. This would appear to show an increased action of the absorbents. It is stated by anatomists that the absorbents are larger in those subjects which have dropsy than common. It is equally improper to suppose that dropsy always wholly upon the exhalents on the absorbents, the probability is that in cases of dropsy there is an increased morbid action of the exhalents, as it is proved by certain kinds of inflammation. We see hydrothorax produced by the inflammation following a laceration of the lacteal duct. It is a great analogy between the exhalent and lymphatic system. Dropsy frequently changes into purulent plegmasia which proves that the exhalents are affected. Dropsy sometimes depends upon the absorbents but generally on the exhalents. Dropsy is either general or local. It collects in all the cavities and some of the viscera. Dropsy of the cavities generally depends upon some local cause and sometimes it is in consequence of a general disease of the brain. This generally comes on in early infancy immediately after birth. It appears to be hereditary. This disease never affects the senses.

although it continues sometimes for several years and the  
head becomes considerably distended. Those cases of dropsy of the  
brain that appear immediately after birth appear to be different  
from those that appear afterwards. These cases are generally  
fatal. In hydrocephalus internus the patients die from a  
morbid action of the capillaries. The probability is that  
hydrocephalus internus is not a dropsy of the brain but a  
disease of the capillaries resembling inflammation  
which is proved by the fact that after death the volume  
of the brain is diminished which would not happen if  
the enlargement was owing to water in the brain. Dropsy of the  
brain sometimes is produced by metastasis from some other  
part also by injuries producing an increased exhalation.  
There have no absorbents been discovered in the brain but  
there doubtless are absorbents in it. It is probable that  
we never shall find remedies which will remove the  
water from the brain. Local is worse than general dropsy  
to cure. As to remedies in dropsy, bleeding both general and  
local should be used in the commencement of the disease.  
Blisters may do good but I never have experienced any  
benefit from them applied to the head. Powerful cathar-  
tics and bleeding is the most to be depended upon together  
with such remedies as produce a discharge of urine.  
In all kinds of dropsy there is generally a deficiency of urine.  
This is sometimes the cause but it is commonly undoubtedly  
the effect. In other kinds of dropsy we don't find a  
deficiency of urine. Dropsy is sometimes produced by a stone  
in the bladder. The discharge of urine. When dropsy appears  
first and the deficiency of urine afterwards the kidneys  
are not to blame but when the deficiency of urine  
appears first and the dropsy afterwards it is produced  
owing to some affection of the urinary organs. Dropsy  
of the chest out of 10 is owing to some organic affection, in  
this case it is rarely if ever completely cured.  
Hydrothorax. This is not so easily relieved by phlebotomy  
as dropsy of the abdomen but I have been able to detect  
it in several cases but in a great majority of cases  
we are not able to detect it. The pulse is generally  
irregular especially when the patient has been moving.  
Most generally the pulse is tiny. The patient is not  
often able to lie in a horizontal position with the head  
low. Difficulty of breathing and suffocation on exertion.  
There is a peculiar appearance of the countenance, the eyes  
stand out and the vessels are tense and a purple bag  
of the countenance. There is a cough that is frequent. Some  
with expectoration of mucus. The sleep is disturbed.  
Generally there is more on legs dropsy in an  
early part of the of the body. There is no deficiency of urine  
at first. It is attended with some considerable  
When all these symptoms are present or the greater part  
of them they are generally attended with hydrothorax.  
I shall speak of its cure in my next lecture.



Section 4<sup>th</sup> by Doctor Smith December 31<sup>st</sup> 1819  
Impudent people and those that make use of ardent  
spirits are more liable to hydrothorax than others. Sometimes  
it comes on without any known cause. In the case of  
hydrothorax the main point is to promote absorption of  
the water in the cavity of the thorax. Cathartics were more  
used formerly than they are at present they may mitigate  
but they can't cure the disease. Laxatives are useful to keep  
the bowels open. For this purpose the submucate of mercury  
on calomel is useful, also crystals of tartar and some of the  
neutral salts. To increase the discharge by the kidneys  
digitalis succeeds in more cases perhaps than any other  
medicine, I suppose that it has no effect on the kidneys, it  
will not prove diuretic without dropsy be present, which  
seems to prove that it acts on the absorbents. It is necessary  
to give some medicine that has some diuretic effect with  
the digitalis. When digitalis is given in dropsy we ought to have  
some vegetable as iron. It may be given in a watery infu-  
sion in the proportion of  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  of water and give of  
the infusion one table spoon full once in six hours. The first  
sensible effect which is produced by the digitalis is a dimi-  
nution of the frequency of the pulse, pain in the stomach  
and nausea, some preparation of iron should be given after  
the water is evacuated. When the digitalis proves cathartic  
opium should be joined with it. Opium sometimes succeeds  
they may be given in the form of pill combined with some  
other medicine or in tincture. If the tincture 5 or drops may  
be given once in six hours if this prove cathartic it may be  
combined with Laudanum. Some vegetables are useful diure-  
tics as the common milk weed the root also an infusion of  
the tops of the downy elder. Some of the herbentheriac  
medicines as the herb scorpian combined with equal  
parts of dulcified nitrous ether and gin sling is useful  
Crystals of tartar combined with an equal quantity of  
ginger sometimes succeeds of itself. The patient should  
walk freely while taking diuretics but not afterwards  
common thick beer and gin or in boiling water is some-  
times useful. The Cantharides have not been used so much  
as I hoped. I know one case cured with cantharides alone  
Blisters on the pit of the stomach are sometimes useful.  
Cantharides may be given internally in the form of tincture  
on the stomachs Camphor should be given at the same time  
that we make use of cantharides to obviate strangury.  
We have no reason to expect any benefit from the power  
of the thorax in cases of hydrothorax. I have tried  
it in a number of cases but on the whole I think that it  
does not do so much hurt as good. Nothing can be done by  
pressure applied to the thorax. There is most generally  
some organic affection. When they die most commonly they  
die suddenly probably from some organic affection.  
Generally about the aorta. Sometimes the aorta is ossified



Sometimes there is adhesion formed. The same phenomenon generally occurs in cases of dropsy of the abdomen. Ascites generally depends upon some organic affection of the parts contained in the cavity of the abdomen. Sometimes the water is contained in a sac. Sometimes it is in the ovaria, which is sometimes so much distended as to fill the whole cavity of the abdomen. More generally the water is in the cavity of the abdomen. It is easily recognized by a fluctuation in the abdomen. Great accumulations of water in the abdomen seems to obstruct the urine by pressing on the kidneys and I expect for this reason I never saw mark diarrhoea of urine in ascites where there is a large collection of water. When the water is in the cavity of the abdomen it can be distinguished by the touch generally. There is other cases where it is contained in cysts or other cases where the fluid is a jelly like the vitreous humor of the eye. Some remedies for ascites are the same as in hydrothorax with the assistance of pressure by bandaging which we constantly use in hydrothorax. I have generally cured ascites but perhaps we shall never succeed in the dropsy of the ovaria. Perhaps may be made use of in this disease if other remedies fail.

Lecture 43<sup>rd</sup> by Dr. Smith M.D. January 10<sup>th</sup> 1820  
Anasarca or dropsy of the cellular membrane is not a passive disease but is owing to a peculiar action on the exhalents. Dropsy of the cavities as hydrothorax and ascites is generally attended with general dropsy before death, and anasarca is generally accompanied with the dropsy of the cavities before death. The causes of dropsy are various. The malignant have the most generally followed by dropsy. It is sometimes caused by diseases that waste the body as diarrhoea, consumptive fever &c. It is also produced by bleeding, although Dr. Cullen says that dropsy is never induced by the loss of blood but my experience has been different. It sometimes follows the loss of blood in child bed &c. It sometimes arises without any known cause. A general dropsy is more under the command of medicine and is more likely to be cured than local dropsy and diarrhoea and more readily than in local dropsy. With regard to treatment there is a difference in different cases. Turgill's has almost invariably cured when it follows erysipelas malignum. In other cases the squills have cured. I advise all the remedies which I mentioned in hydrothorax are useful in general dropsy together with the assistance of bandaging. I should think they are unsafe although by horizontal posture and pressure they might be made more safe than if they were used without a dry bandage. Plistens are apt to be followed by diarrhoea. Bandaging and diuretics ought by all means to be used. I have seen a number of cases cured by bandaging that could not be cured any other way. There is a prejudice against the

use of bandages in cases of anasarca where there is dropsy  
of the abdomen thinking that if the water is drawn from  
the limbs by bandages that it would flow into the abdomen  
perhaps this might be the case but we must ease diuretics  
at the same time that we make use of the bandage  
Dorries should be given as soon as the water begins to flow  
and not wait until the water is all evacuated. As tonics  
iron is preferable to the peruvian bark (Cinchona) taken  
internally and applied externally and sometimes useful  
also blisters on the precordia. Balaite of iron made by  
boiling iron filings in a solution of cream tartar and give  
a pint a day made as strong as possible is a good remedy  
As to drink it should be such as is diuretic as a solution of the  
extract of tartar decoction of the tops of the red elder or  
the dwarf elder, also the cold water (Fruent spiritus) are a  
should not drink much cold water. (Fruent spiritus) are a  
cause of general dropsy. Gum guaiac is an excellent  
medicine in general dropsy.  
Another disease attributed to the lymphatic system is  
the scrophulous. This consists in an enlargement of the glands  
about the throat. Within a few years it has been greatly  
distended taking in white swellings, necrosis, humors, etc.  
etc. but I think that there is some deception in this as they  
do not belong to scrophulous. It is not generally a danger-  
ous disease if we consider it as confined to the lymphatic  
glands about the throat. General remedies are generally  
necessary. Calomel sometimes cures the disease. Comenius  
thinks that it is owing to the state of the bowels and  
I am inclined to his opinion. Small quantities of corrosive  
sublimated combined with peruvian bark two frequently  
needed. As to the local treatment there is some dispute  
when the collection is large it is best to open it but not  
till the whole gland has become soft and thoroughly  
suppurated. Some stimulating medicine may be thrown  
on the abscess after it is opened to make it inflame and  
heal. There is a kind of tumor on the neck of patients that  
is not like scrophulous but firm and hard and does not  
disposition to suppurate or inflame. Sometimes these  
become enormous and kill the child. I think they are  
not scrophulous. The best remedy to dissolve them is  
saturated solution of ammonia in vinegar and water medicines  
should likewise be given internally at the same time  
the glyster is sometimes useful.



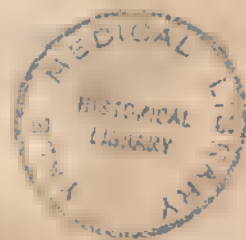












The following Recipes were taken from  
Doctor Smiths Recipe Book until we come to  
Doctor Lewis's Recipe for ink page nineteenth

### Exfoliant.

Take together and divide into  
4 equal parts, one of which is to  
be taken twice in three days  
the other three equal with  
the proportion of camphor

Take together, one of each part  
3 or 4 times a day, in some convenient  
vehicle.

Take together, one of each part  
3 or 4 times a day, in some convenient  
vehicle.

Take together of Sanities, one a little of each part  
3 or 4 times a day, in some convenient  
vehicle.

Take together of Sanities, 6 one a little of each part  
3 or 4 times a day, in some convenient  
vehicle.

Take together of Sanities, 9 one a little of each part  
3 or 4 times a day, in some convenient  
vehicle.

*solidus* *solidus*

General meeting. Rose don 3 table.

...at Sale of 13 hours in Sleep, Co

the prepared variable  $z_i$  minimality

19<sup>th</sup> June 1880

not common 19 gulls.

[illegible]

1890. 1891. 1892. 1893. 1894. 1895. 1896. 1897. 1898. 1899. 1900. 1901. 1902. 1903. 1904. 1905. 1906. 1907. 1908. 1909. 1910. 1911. 1912. 1913. 1914. 1915. 1916. 1917. 1918. 1919. 1920. 1921. 1922. 1923. 1924. 1925. 1926. 1927. 1928. 1929. 1930. 1931. 1932. 1933. 1934. 1935. 1936. 1937. 1938. 1939. 1940. 1941. 1942. 1943. 1944. 1945. 1946. 1947. 1948. 1949. 1950. 1951. 1952. 1953. 1954. 1955. 1956. 1957. 1958. 1959. 1960. 1961. 1962. 1963. 1964. 1965. 1966. 1967. 1968. 1969. 1970. 1971. 1972. 1973. 1974. 1975. 1976. 1977. 1978. 1979. 1980. 1981. 1982. 1983. 1984. 1985. 1986. 1987. 1988. 1989. 1990. 1991. 1992. 1993. 1994. 1995. 1996. 1997. 1998. 1999. 2000. 2001. 2002. 2003. 2004. 2005. 2006. 2007. 2008. 2009. 2010. 2011. 2012. 2013. 2014. 2015. 2016. 2017. 2018. 2019. 2020. 2021. 2022. 2023. 2024. 2025. 2026. 2027. 2028. 2029. 2030. 2031. 2032. 2033. 2034. 2035. 2036. 2037. 2038. 2039. 2040. 2041. 2042. 2043. 2044. 2045. 2046. 2047. 2048. 2049. 2050. 2051. 2052. 2053. 2054. 2055. 2056. 2057. 2058. 2059. 2060. 2061. 2062. 2063. 2064. 2065. 2066. 2067. 2068. 2069. 2070. 2071. 2072. 2073. 2074. 2075. 2076. 2077. 2078. 2079. 2080. 2081. 2082. 2083. 2084. 2085. 2086. 2087. 2088. 2089. 2090. 2091. 2092. 2093. 2094. 2095. 2096. 2097. 2098. 2099. 2100. 2101. 2102. 2103. 2104. 2105. 2106. 2107. 2108. 2109. 2110. 2111. 2112. 2113. 2114. 2115. 2116. 2117. 2118. 2119. 2120. 2121. 2122. 2123. 2124. 2125. 2126. 2127. 2128. 2129. 2130. 2131. 2132. 2133. 2134. 2135. 2136. 2137. 2138. 2139. 2140. 2141. 2142. 2143. 2144. 2145. 2146. 2147. 2148. 2149. 2150. 2151. 2152. 2153. 2154. 2155. 2156. 2157. 2158. 2159. 2160. 2161. 2162. 2163. 2164. 2165. 2166. 2167. 2168. 2169. 2170. 2171. 2172. 2173. 2174. 2175. 2176. 2177. 2178. 2179. 2180. 2181. 2182. 2183. 2184. 2185. 2186. 2187. 2188. 2189. 2190. 2191. 2192. 2193. 2194. 2195. 2196. 2197. 2198. 2199. 2200. 2201. 2202. 2203. 2204. 2205. 2206. 2207. 2208. 2209. 2210. 2211. 2212. 2213. 2214. 2215. 2216. 2217. 2218. 2219. 2220. 2221. 2222. 2223. 2224. 2225. 2226. 2227. 2228. 2229. 2230. 2231. 2232. 2233. 2234. 2235. 2236. 2237. 2238. 2239. 2240. 2241. 2242. 2243. 2244. 2245. 2246. 2247. 2248. 2249. 2250. 2251. 2252. 2253. 2254. 2255. 2256. 2257. 2258. 2259. 2260. 2261. 2262. 2263. 2264. 2265. 2266. 2267. 2268. 2269. 2270. 2271. 2272. 2273. 2274. 2275. 2276. 2277. 2278. 2279. 2280. 2281. 2282. 2283. 2284. 2285. 2286. 2287. 2288. 2289. 2290. 2291. 2292. 2293. 2294. 2295. 2296. 2297. 2298. 2299. 2300. 2301. 2302. 2303. 2304. 2305. 2306. 2307. 2308. 2309. 2310. 2311. 2312. 2313. 2314. 2315. 2316. 2317. 2318. 2319. 2320. 2321. 2322. 2323. 2324. 2325. 2326. 2327. 2328. 2329. 2330. 2331. 2332. 2333. 2334. 2335. 2336. 2337. 2338. 2339. 2340. 2341. 2342. 2343. 2344. 2345. 2346. 2347. 2348. 2349. 2350. 2351. 2352. 2353. 2354. 2355. 2356. 2357. 2358. 2359. 2360. 2361. 2362. 2363. 2364. 2365. 2366. 2367. 2368. 2369. 2370. 2371. 2372. 2373. 2374. 2375. 2376. 2377. 2378. 2379. 2380. 2381. 2382. 2383. 2384. 2385. 2386. 2387. 2388. 2389. 2390. 2391. 2392. 2393. 2394. 2395. 2396. 2397. 2398. 2399. 2400. 2401. 2402. 2403. 2404. 2405. 2406. 2407. 2408. 2409. 2410. 2411. 2412. 2413. 2414. 2415. 2416. 2417. 2418. 2419. 2420. 2421. 2422. 2423. 2424. 2425. 2426. 2427. 2428. 2429. 2430. 2431. 2432. 2433. 2434. 2435. 2436. 2437. 2438. 2439. 2440. 2441. 2442. 2443. 2444. 2445. 2446. 2447. 2448. 2449. 2450. 2451. 2452. 2453. 2454. 2455. 2456. 2457. 2458. 2459. 2460. 2461. 2462. 2463. 2464. 2465. 2466. 2467. 2468. 2469. 2470. 2471. 2472. 2473. 2474. 2475. 2476. 2477. 2478. 2479. 2480. 2481. 2482. 2483. 2484. 2485. 2486. 2487. 2488. 2489. 2490. 2491. 2492. 2493. 2494. 2495. 2496. 2497. 2498. 2499. 2500. 2501. 2502. 2503. 2504. 2505. 2506. 2507. 2508. 2509. 2510. 2511. 2512. 2513. 2514. 2515. 2516. 2517. 2518. 2519. 2520. 2521. 2522. 2523. 2524. 2525. 2526. 2527. 2528. 2529. 2530. 2531. 2532. 2533. 2534. 2535. 2536. 2537. 2538. 2539. 2540. 2541. 2542. 2543. 2544. 2545. 2546. 2547. 2548. 2549. 2550. 2551. 2552. 2553. 2554. 2555. 2556. 2557. 2558. 2559. 2560. 2561. 2562. 2563. 2564. 2565. 2566. 2567. 2568. 2569. 2570. 2571. 25

2. He never suffices

Continued of 10000

1 Bake frequently

12

*Isotula thalassidroma*

June 17. Spring, a fulling place

*Cy. [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]*

*Spicae* 1/2 lb. taken at the time

*Leucorrhoea*

First a Corn-thresher & a table 1000 full

Quia ————— 6 several times a day



... a little from ...

... tall ... the ...  
 ... is a ...  
 ...

Enclosure

...  
 ...  
 ...

By Colonel Conger  
 Spices 20 grs with 12 grs Balsam Capivi  
 Opium 10 grs make 18 pills Take 2 a day  
 Elixer of Stomach

|                       |       |   |
|-----------------------|-------|---|
| ✓ Honey or Leaf Sugar | 3 1/4 |   |
| Ext. Liquorice        | 3 1/2 |   |
| Flowers Benjamin      | 3 1/2 |   |
| Gum Camphor           | 3 1/2 |   |
| " Opium               | 3 1/2 |   |
| Pearl Ash.            | 3 1/2 |   |
| Sem. Anise            | 3 1/2 | Dose a teaspoon full 4 or 5 times a day |
| Food Spirit           | 3 1/2 |   |

Rad. Sarg. Cassia 3i M. & Rose from 1/2 to 1/4  
 Comp. Tinct. Op. 3i gradually increased to 5 grains

R. Hyssop. 3i  
 Opium 3i  
 Digitalis 3i Make 20 pills.  
 Sant. Emet. 5 grs. Dose one night and morning  
 Soap 3i  
 Emetics

R. Vin. Op. 3i

Sant. Emet. 1 grs. 2 or 3 times Dose as before  
 Aqua 3i every 15 minutes until vomiting is  
 produced

R. Sp. S. p. 3i 1/2 f. 1/2 on a table spoon full  
 Crystals of Tartar 3i every half hour until  
 Aqua 3i 1/2 f. 1/2 of tartar.  
 Symp. Scillae 3f.  
 Balsamo P. Publica

R. Balsamo leaves a handful beat them together  
 with a proper quantity of water into a poultice  
 to be applied to the region of the stomach.  
 in emetics

R. Rose. Rh. p. 3f.  
 Calined Mag. 10 grs  
 Al. Anisi. 3f.

For young children when  
the bowels are distended with  
wind

R. Symplic. 3jss To be taken every 3 hours in  
the 1st 24 hours

R. Symplic. 3jss To be made into pills contain-  
ing 10 grains each, to be taken  
every 3 hours

R. Symplic. 3jss To be made into pills to be taken  
every 3 hours in the morning

R. Petriolatus Mag. 3℥ss To be taken every  
Infusion of Senna 3℥ss twice a day Colica Pilonum

R. Infusion of Senna 3℥ss  
Tinct. of Senna 3℥ss  
Syrup of Marshmallows 3℥ss  
Comp. Sine Cinnamon 3℥ss In dropsical cases

R. Cl. Ricini 3℥ss  
Oleum Cui 3℥ss To be taken every  
3 hours a day in Cholera  
Tinct. Sini 3℥ss  
Syrup of Marshmallows 3℥ss



6  
evacuation of the rank  
2 Inner bark of Elm 3 hands full. Boil in a pint of milk  
and milk to a pint - Strain: Take one half of the  
decoction in the morning and the remainder at night  
until it operates by urine In Dyspepsia.

2 Galap / 3j 5th mix. Take a piece of the same  
Cinnamon Root 3j 5th a nutmeg the same  
Sedative Electuary 7th

2 Rad Rhiz 3j 4th  
Cinnamon 3j 4th the cinnamon  
Anagallis 3j 4th a pint of water one ounce  
Nutmeg 3j 4th add the other ingredients  
Sedative 3j Dose one table spoon full

to be used before the reduction of the

Galap 3j 4th (disinfective tincture)  
Cinnamon Root 3j 4th this is more efficacious than bleeding

2 Steptia 3j 4th  
ginger  
Cinnamon  
Angelica  
Sassafras  
Cloves  
Cinnamon

Steth Ointment  
Ry Vitriol Acid 3j  
Rays Lard 3j

ginger  
Cinnamon  
Angelica  
Sassafras  
Cloves  
Cinnamon } a.a. 3j

San Diego, Poiré

7

Winter bark  
weekly at 6 bark  
has been

Anna

concordance

a 3/4

San Esteban

4 lig Quassia 3/4 infused in 12  
ounces of water Boil 1 hour.

Strain and Sulfate 1/2 in 1/2 gr

Comp. Yucca, Lander 3/4

Use 1 table spoon full twice a day

Code 3/4

Use with every dose if the case requires

of 2.

Mag. 3/4

H. Lander M.D.

San Hill

San Diego

3/4

Make 36 pills Give from 6

Sulfate Iron

3/4

a day San. Hum. Albus

Sub. Carb. Lith. 3/4

Relaxation of the uterus the Doctor

Rx Phosphorus Iron 3/4

San Diego 3/4

" Does 8 grs. pills common sized

Simple Syrup 3/4

Anodynes

Rx Opium Rectification

Concuss Angli 1/2 3/4 Digest in a. loss of 1/2

White French Brandy 3/4

20 days

to be taken 3/4

3/4

For Hydrothorax

Riq. pump. col. incisae ʒss

Canella Alba, contus, vel

Zingiber incisae ʒi Infuse 10 hours

Aqua Buliant ʒss

R Infus. Dig. Pump ʒi

Aqua Mentha Pip ʒss

Kali. Sulp. 10 grs nor 9 line = dec

For Cantharides in solution ʒss

R Fine Camphor ʒss To make a liniment to be

Upt of mononice rubbed on the epigastrium over

Fine Opia a ʒss. in the point with hot glanet.

For Rheumatism

R Calomel 2 gr

Crocus Aegy 2 grs

Gm Camphor 2 grs

" Guai 2 grs

Soap 1 gr

Opium 1/2 gr

R Crystals of Tartar ʒss

Aqua Ferrent ʒss acid

Zingiber ʒss. 20 grs

For Diarrhoea.

R Equal parts of nutgalls and nutmeg pp One teaspoon  
full night and morning.

For Emulsion Powders

R Prep. Chalk ʒss

Succ. Alba ʒss

Gm Quatic ʒi

Ol Cinnamon 20 ʒss





18th. Strain the milk off & add to one pint of  
until the milk is all turned, then decant off the whey,  
on which the patient grows well.

For Epilepsy

Stramonium Pill

R. Sem. Stramon. and chalk  $\alpha.\alpha.$   $\mathfrak{z}$ i make common  
Sapo Castile  $\mathfrak{z}$ i sized pills and give 4 or 5  
Simple Syrup q.s. and morning

Hydrosulphuret of Soda

Prepared by boiling sulphur in caustic soda  
concentrated as much as possible one ounce  
solution to be added to 4 oz of Alcohol in which  
raw white soap has been dissolved by heat  
to solution Used in cutaneous eruptions

For Asthma

|                             |                                      |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Opium p.p. $\mathfrak{z}$ i | 4. Cal. columbo $\mathfrak{z}$ ii    |
| Coatmeal $\mathfrak{z}$ i   | Ginger $\mathfrak{z}$ ii             |
| White Squills 20 grs.       | Chos. Comm. $\mathfrak{z}$ i         |
| Soap 10 grs                 | Pour Boil long water on them         |
| Wine q.s.                   | Dose 4 table spoons full of the cold |
| To make 24 pills            | infusion twice a day                 |
| Take one every night        |                                      |

For Dropsy

Boil down to  $\mathfrak{z}$ i Strain and add

R. Bac. Juniperi  $\mathfrak{z}$ ii Spt Nit. Dns  $\mathfrak{z}$ ii Give a wine  
Bac. Seneca  $\mathfrak{z}$ ii glass full every 2 hours  
" Scilla  $\mathfrak{z}$ ii during the day N. Smith  
Syrup Root  $\mathfrak{z}$ ii

...  
...  
...

Squills

Sweet S. of nitre

Handsome

... water

mix thoroughly and give about

two ounces in 4 or 6 hours

The patient should take nourishing

food and drink red wine

gallie The proportion of the above

may be increased or even double

except the mint water. Pills

℞ ... 3℥ Add the powdered squills to the matter

... to be used in edematous limbs. ℞

... Dose a teaspoon full in a Gill of Gin

... 3℥ ... 2 or 3 times a day. ℞

Bac. Juniperi

Horseradish Root

Mustard Seed

Ap. paronygnaph root

Bruise and steep in a gallon

of cider

Dose a wine glass full 2 or 3 times

a day.

Sarsley Root

℞ 3℥

Comp. Pine. Gm. Guac. Infuse 24 hours Dose 1 wine

℞ Gm Guac 3℥ 2 table spoons full in a gill of water

Alspice

3℥

Morn, noon, and night. Bark is

Aqua ammoniac 3℥

sometimes added to make the

Soda

3℥

medicine more warm and purgent

Brandy

1 pt

℞ Soda Pills

Make pills of a ...

℞ Carbonate of Soda 3℥

size may 10 to 31

Wheat Flour

3℥

Dose 2 or 4 after every meal

Honey

℞



12 Comp Binct Senna

By Rhai. Rhai } Infuse in a pint of water;  
Sol Senna } and next day add a pint of old  
Senn. Coriander } spirits To be used as a laxative  
Senn. Bennet } Dose a wine glass full once or  
Cochenue } twice a day.  
Saffron } aa. ʒi

Laxative in Haemorrhoids

Ry Take a tablespoon full of Balsam Capivi  
with a little brown sugar before bedtime  
and immediately after swallow the  
egg. This to be repeated at bedtime if needed.

Ry Squills ʒss  
Opis and Calomel aa ʒss Make 20 pills.  
Sapo Castile ʒii Bake one night and morning  
Simple syrup q.s

and give at the same time the following

Ry Horse radish Root ʒi Finely add 1/4 pt water boiling  
Bac. Juniperi ʒss and in one hour add ʒi gill  
Mustard seed ʒi gill of vinegar. macerate with  
beetle sh, and ʒss Hallane Fin Dose 1 gill 3 or 4 times a day  
in Drops. H. P. Smith

Ry Sant Comitia

Ry Binct Cont. Senn ʒss On Sleeping Cough.

El. Paragonia ʒss Dose a teaspoon full.

Pine Cantharides ʒss mix

For Whooping Cough

Ant Emul 3i  
Sassa 3ii

Binet cantharides 3i mi

R corrosive sublimate }  
Ant Emul }  
Camphor } aa 3i  
Spirits of Wine 3i mi

Embrocations, to be rubbed upon the breast and back three or four times a day

R Salt. Tart 3i Rub well together with a little loaf sugar  
Each well 3p and mix the whole with 3/4 of water  
Give to young children a teaspoon full 3 or 4 times a day  
Of ten to older children

Whooping Cough

For Dysentery

Put them in a pint of water

R Sulphur 3i mi 3i Dose a teaspoon full to produce  
Stomach - 3i vomiting in an adult after which

Cochineal for colouring give give nauseating doses

Apply a blister to the abdomen and tincture of cantharides over the body The dose, or Alum may be increased according to circumstances The rubric solution is recommended chiefly in the latter stage, but is also a good emetic in the commencement.

R Spicac 2grs  
Calomel 1gr  
Opium 4gr

make a pill to be given once in 6 hours

C. H. Smith

R Opium 1gr  
Calomel 1gr  
Spicac 2grs

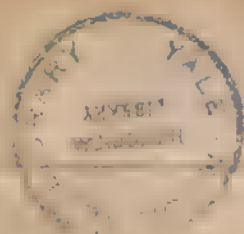
Given morning and night

C. H. Smith

14 For Ophthalmia

R Sulphur Zinc 6 grs

Aque — 3℥



Laxative in Haemorrhoids

R White Pine Turpentine 3℥ Mix and make 1/2 of the

Carb. Soda 3℥ common size give

Haemorrhoidal Ointment

R Sassafras

Boil down to 1/2

Terra Japonica 3℥ Give a wine glass full

Aque — 1℔4

Night

R Bist. Opii 1℔t Make into a small amount

Linum Spica 5℔t with syrup and water. Repeat

Prepar. Kalom 2 grs every 4 hours for several days

Christie continues. When the cough is checked the

mine of Spica should be omitted and myrrh added

R Powder of Opals 6℔s 3℥ Mix Dose from 1 to 2 grs

Powt. Emetic. 2 grs in a little milk for a child

If this does not excite vomiting give a large dose the next day till the disease abates in 2 or 3 days and so on a week

R Decule Plumbi 5 grs Dose to a child 4 years old

Syrup of Violets 3℔ a table spoon full every 6 hours

Rose Water 3℔

For Worms

R 1st White mercurial ointment to be put on the part

2nd White Vitriol 10 grs to one pint of water

to be used frequently.



R Capsicum 3i  
Cardi Iron 3i  
Sapo coccolle 3i.

Dose 2 or 3 times a day

For weak flatulent stomachs attended with weak nerves

R Cort Peru 3iiv Infuse 6 hours in a sand bath, and  
Tinct. Cam. 3ii strain One spoon full to be taken  
Raid. Gum 3ss an hour before breakfast in 5 of water  
Cort. & Nut 3ss and another in the evening 3o be  
Floral Dilute 3ss & continued several months

If disagreeable add a few drops of Lavender

For Scrophulous Ulcers

R Cort Peru 3vii  
White Lead 3i

Scrophulous Tumours

Take a certain quantity of Sulph. Barri  
incorporate it with diachylon or

common pitch and apply The strength must be  
adapted to the urgency of the case & to the

Panalytic state of the face

Tinct. Cantharides Epispastic on the temple a strong  
a strong decoction of Valerian to this add 4ss as much of the  
Volatile salts of Ammonia

Spasmodic Cough. R Red pepper steeped in milk  
internally and apply with a flannel cloth over the region  
of the abdomen Red Pepper in spirits Put on a blister  
Give Tinct. Cantharides Fill the stomach with light food

R Lunar Castic 6grs  
Wheat Flour 3i

Simple Syrup of S. mix  
make 24 pills  
Dose one night and morning

16. Symplocaria for Consumption  
 R Symplocaria ʒiij  
 One Nutmeg  
 Carb. Plaster ʒss  
 Sulph. Ferri ʒss  
 Loaf-Sugar ʒss  
 Oil of Peppermint 12 qtt  
 Aqua — ʒiij

Burne — — —  
 R Colic — — —  
 Lime Water ʒiij  
 R Alcohol ʒiij  
 Lime Water ʒiij

Gonorrhoea. Prostrate gland affected producing  
 weight and uneasiness in the lower part of the abdomen  
 R Dissolve ʒij starch in ʒvi of hot water and add  
 ʒij Benet Opie.

Gleet and Pelion Albus  
 R Bals. Copaiba — — — ʒij  
 Mucilage of Gum Arabic ʒij  
 Lime Water — — — ʒss

Imitation of the Pustum  
 arising from Hemorrhoids  
 R Ol. Ricini  
 Ol. Olive  
 Aqua Ammonia N. Smith

Syphilis Rub them together with the  
 R Crude Quicksilver ʒi half of a little water until  
 Gum. Arabic ʒij the globules disappear.  
 Then add Extract of Blacklock ʒi And with powdered  
 liquorice root make into pills of 4 grs. each  
 3 to be taken night and morning

R Give of the mercurial pills 5 grs in confirmed cases  
 R Strong mercurial ointment to be rubbed before the  
 on the inside of the thighs till the mouth  
 becomes affected.

... This powder has sometimes cured  
 ... of the skin. Let the cancer be dressed 3 times a  
 day with ... 3 times with the phosphate of  
 alternately, and be kept covered with a plaister  
 of ...  
 Liniment

... in Powder ʒij  
 ... Oil ... to form a liniment  
 ... application for an irritable state of the  
 skin of the nose, inside and out.  
 Locally

... of head ʒi mix together. After the  
 Sulphas Zinci ʒss Sublimate subides decant  
 Water ... 3 gills the clear liquor

By White of an egg beat thoroughly,  
 Alum in Powder ʒss pour full, and put into a little  
 bag, and fix the mouth of the bag, to a bandage on  
 the head, this is to be done on going to bed, to obviate  
 the pain and inflammation of the eye.

Emetics

By Bunt. Emet. 5 grs Mix Give in beer.  
 Res. Ext. Jalap. ʒss A strong emetic in cases of surfeit  
 Soc. Alba ʒi

By Asarabacca ʒss. ʒi This is a manageable emetic and  
 similar to Spicacuanha.



Part. & Part. 1 or 2 gro

Dose Bont. 31

See Blue p.s. to mention

Engorged for children

Bon Tinea Capitis

Rx Mucos Sordida 1 teaspoon full pumpice and calomel

Brush Butter 36

Dr. ...

Bonae Capitis

Rx ...

Alum Sa. a 31 Mix Six Unguent

Sulphur 31

Grainy B. in 4. 3.

Dr. Phlegm

So administer Engot

Rx Engot p.p. 31

Dose a table spoon full every

Aqua Bullent 1 gill two minutes Dr. ...

Blue Pill

saturate the Argentum

Rx Argent Vivum

3ij with the Honey, and add.

Rac Rhei pp or Chalk 3j chalk

Chalk

pp. Make pills

Dr. ...

Bon Artificial Flesh

Rx ... with nitric acid sufficient to oxydize  
it let it stand 3 hours then wash out the acid  
and let it dry

3 lbs Pulverize the Gums separately  
 3 lbs mix and bring to a proper  
 8 lbs consistence, and divide it into 240 pills  
 3 lbs  
 3 lbs

Doct<sup>r</sup> Lewis Recipe for a permanent black ink

|                                   |       |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| Pulverized Aleppo Gum Galls       | 5 1/2 |
| Logwood Chips                     | 4 3/4 |
| Sulphate of Iron (Copied of)      | 4 3/4 |
| Sublimed Gum Arabic               | 3 3/4 |
| Sulphate of Copper (Blue Vitriol) | 1 3/4 |
| Sugar Candy                       | 1 3/4 |

Boil the Galls and Logwood together in  
 twelve pounds of water for one hour, or  
 until one half the liquid is evaporated,  
 Strain the decoction through linen or a  
 hair sieve and then add the other ingredients,  
 Stir the mixture until the whole is dissolved  
 more especially the gums after which leave  
 it to <sup>twelve hours</sup> ~~subside~~ <sup>boil</sup> then decant the ink and  
 preserve it in bottles well corked.

Mentioned by Professor Silliman in a  
 lecture on Chemistry Feb. 18<sup>th</sup> 1820.

Unguentum, Nitratu, Hydrargyri.  
℞ Zickulver 1 part  
Nitric Acid. 1/2 Do For Itch ointment.  
Kops. Lave. 1/2 Do

---

Emps. Dine C. G. 3j } To be incorporated  
Cor. Sublimat Grs. 6 } Joseph Palmer & Co.

---

Specuanha 3j } Put into one gill of ginger wine  
Gm (Chii 12℥ } of water, sweeten with honey & black  
Sugar. Take one table spoonful at going to bed.  
for Mrs. Krigen Bennet.

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#### Alterative Pills

℞ Gm Ammoniac } make 24 pills &  
" Fastida } ana 3℥ give one thrice a day.  
Rad Valerian }

Calomet grs 12 Recommended in the case of  
Sulphur Ferri grs 18 Abel Palmer Jr  
Ginger grs 12 By Dr. Carl Snipt

---



Mix

|                               |                           |                         |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Syrup Balsum Tolu             | $\mathfrak{z} \text{ij}$  | Take a Teas Spoon full  |
| Spt <sup>l</sup> Ammonia Rot. | $\mathfrak{z} \text{ij}$  | three times a day       |
| Tinctum Antium                | $\mathfrak{z} \text{ij}$  | for Influenza & Chronic |
| Lacianum                      | $\mathfrak{z} \text{iss}$ | Coughs &c.              |

Dr. J. Palmer

|         |       |                                |
|---------|-------|--------------------------------|
| Opium   | 5 grs | Make 10 Pills give one once in |
| Catalul |       | 8 hours                        |

|              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| Gum Arabic   | } aa 10 grs |
| Sapo castile |             |

Dr Baldwin

Make into a Pill & give  
3 times a day

|                        |            |
|------------------------|------------|
| Blue Pill              | } ana 1 gr |
| Opium                  |            |
| Pepper                 |            |
| Aloes $\frac{1}{2}$ gr |            |

Dr Brewster

|           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| Aloes     | } aa 1 gr |
| Sulphuric |           |
| Myrrh     |           |

3 times per diem

Dr Brewster

Mild Laxative

|                  |                          |  |
|------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Sulphur Magnesia | $\mathfrak{z} \text{ij}$ | Dissolve in one pint & a half<br>of boiling water & give one<br>table spoon full once in 3 hours |
| Gum Myrrh        | $\mathfrak{z} \text{ij}$ |  |
| Gum Arabic       | $\mathfrak{z} \text{ij}$ |  |

Dr Baldwin

Camphor 1℥ } divide into 60 pills  
 Ext Hyoscyami 1℥ } given as occasion may require in  
 Opium 1/2℥ } painful affections of the nerves  
 Spica 1/2℥

Hyoscyamus Ext 2 grs } for dysuria &  
 Camphor 2 grs }  
 Spica 1 gr

Unguentum of Cohusk  
 Actea Racemosa 3iij Alcohol 1 pint  
 Dose ʒss once in 2 or 3 hours

Rx 15 or 20 drops Croscotin } Used as an ointment  
 White Precipitate ʒj in cases of eruptions  
 Hyge Land — ʒj by Ezekiel Shennett?

Rx Spica — grs. 20 } Make 20 Pills  
 Ex Gall — grs. 40 } Recommended for  
 carbonate of Potash or Soda grs. 40 } dyspepsia by East Indian Med.

Hyge Land 12 grs

Iodo Hydrargyrate of the Proto Iodide of Potassa  
 or Iodo Hydrarg. Potassum  
 R<sup>+</sup> best Iodide of Mercury 11 1/2 grs  
 Hydrodate of Potassa 8 1/2 grs  
 Alcohol 1 ℥  
 Misce

Morgan's Pills for Sick Head Ache  
 R<sup>+</sup> Rhus 1 ℥  
 Gum Aloes 1 ℥  
 Best Emetic 1 ℥

N. Smith's Cough Pills  
 R<sup>+</sup> Opium 1 gr } aa. ℥iij  
 Digitalis 1 gr }  
 Squill 1 1/2 gr  
 Best Emetic 1/4 gr

Legure Pills  
 R<sup>+</sup> Blue Mass 3 ℥  
 Specac 3 ℥  
 Aloes 3 ℥  
 Cayenne Pepper 3 ℥  
 Triturate the Blue Mass in Mucilage of Gum  
 Arabic then add the other ingredients and  
 make into 700 pills - Give one after eating -



# Bramblett's Pills.

*R* Extract of Colocynth ʒiv.  
 Aloes ʒij.  
 Gamboge ʒij.  
 Soap ʒij.  
 Ol Peppermint ʒij.  
 Ol Cinnamon ʒij.  
 Pulverise, Mix & Pill.

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## Adhesive Plaster

*R* Diach. Simplex — 22 02  
 Resin — 4 02  
 Copal Varnish — 1 02

Melt the two first in a water bath, then stir in the varnish cool, and make into rolls — Dr. Parker

*R* Picis Nigra — 2 02  
 Cer. Flav. — 1 02  
 Res. Flav. — 2 02  
 Turbith — 1/2 02

Melt & Mix

Dr Wm A. Brewster



R<sub>4</sub> Pulv. Lytta gr. XV iij

Opium

Camphor } a a gr. XXXV

Confer Rosas Carmine gr  
M. f. Pills N<sup>o</sup> 36

No. 2) R<sub>4</sub> Linct Ferri Murias  
Elix Proprietatis a. a ʒij  
Mix

No. 3) R<sub>4</sub> Aloes — ʒij  
Scammony — ʒij  
Gamboge — ʒij  
M. f. Pills N<sup>o</sup> 30

Prescribed for Dr. Benson Grant  
By Dr. T. S. Miller of Hartford

Directions. Take 20 drops of N<sup>o</sup> 2 three times daily before eating  
in a glass of sugar & water — Take one Pill N<sup>o</sup> 1 every night  
at bed-time — Sponge your back and genital organs  
night and morning with cold water and after wipe them  
dry with a towel — If your bowels are constive use an  
injection of a pint of warm water with a teaspoon full  
of spirits of camphor once a day or take one Pill N<sup>o</sup> 3  
in the morning —













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